THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1808:

With a View of MARCHMONT HOUSE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from January 26. to February, 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Jan. 26	29.4	24	31	0.1	Snow
27	29.4	26	35	——	Clear
28	28.8	34	38	0.05	Snow
29	29.51	34	39	0.01	Ditto
30	29.5	34	39	0.02	Showers
31	29.41	38	42	0.01	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.6	39	43	——	Clear
2	29.35	38	40	1.15	Rain
3	29.5	35	39	0.4	Ditto
4	30.	30	36	0.01	Ditto
5	29.81	36	39	0.51	Ditto
6	29.4	39	39	0.02	Ditto
7	29.62	30	35	0.01	Snow
8	29.6	28	35	——	Clear
9	29.91	32	36	——	Ditto
10	30.05	27	34	0.01	Snow
11	29.8	31	36	——	Clear
12	29.91	27	30	——	Ditto
13	30.	26	33	——	Ditto
14	30.1	31	37	——	Ditto
15	29.91	38	45	——	Cloudy
16	29.92	35	43	——	Clear
17	30.	35	43	0.01	Showers
18	30.01	42	50	——	Clear
19	30.15	42	48	——	Cloudy
20	30.4	35	43	——	Ditto
21	30.5	37	43	——	Ditto
22	30.51	38	44	——	Ditto
23	30.53	30	37	——	Ditto
24	30.7	33	37	——	Ditto
25	30.72	33	35	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 2.31

High Water at LEITH For MARCH 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	4 43	5 5
W. 2	5 27	5 49
Th. 3	6 13	6 36
Fr. 4	7 0	7 24
Sa. 5	7 49	8 14
Su. 6	8 40	9 6
M. 7	9 32	9 59
Tu. 8	10 26	10 53
W. 9	11 20	11 47
Th. 10	——	0 14
Fr. 11	0 41	1 8
Sa. 12	1 35	2 2
Su. 13	2 30	2 58
M. 14	3 26	3 54
Tu. 15	4 22	4 51
W. 16	5 21	5 50
Th. 17	6 19	6 48
Fr. 18	7 17	7 45
Sa. 19	8 14	8 41
Su. 20	9 8	9 34
M. 21	10 0	10 24
Tu. 22	10 48	11 11
W. 23	11 34	11 56
Th. 24	——	0 19
Fr. 25	0 40	1 1
Sa. 26	1 22	1 44
Su. 27	2 5	2 26
M. 28	2 48	3 10
Tu. 29	3 32	3 54
W. 30	4 17	4 40
Th. 31	5 4	5 28

MOON's PHASES
For MARCH 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quart.	5.	1.	43.	aftern.
Full Moon,	12.	2.	9.	aftern.
Last Quart.	19.	5.	41.	morn.
New Moon,	27.	1.	58.	morn.

March 11. Session rises.
20. Equal day and night.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1808.

Description of MARCHMONT HOUSE. *With a* VIEW.

MARCHMONT HOUSE is situated two miles east of Greenlaw, the county town of Berwickshire, and was built about 50 years ago. This house was the residence of the noble family of that name. Hugh, the last Earl of Marchmont, died on the 9th January 1794; and his eldest son, Lord Polwarth, having died without issue, he entailed the whole of his estates on the descendant of his sister, Lady Ann, who married Sir William Purves of Purves, Bart. Sir William Purves, the first Baronet of the family, was a great royalist, and made a distinguished figure in the Civil Wars. —He was the character introduced by Allan Ramsay into the Gentle Shepherd, under the title of Sir William Worthy. We expect soon to have it in our power to present our readers with some curious particulars relative to this personage.

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr FINLAYSON.

DR JAMES FINLAYSON was born at Dumblane, about the year 1762. His parents were poor, but honest and pectable. They belonged to that class of small farmers which has furnished to the church of Scotland many of its brightest ornaments. It is common with families of this class, when any of the sons discover a peculiar taste and capacity for literature, to educate him for this profession. To have one of their sons a clergyman, both on account of the sanctity of the character, and the superior rank in life, is generally an object of their highest ambition. These young men, thus selected on account of superior aptitude for literary pursuits, and placed under the necessity of exertion, are often found to outstrip those who, setting out with greater advantages, do not feel the same stimulus to activity. The numerous bursaries which have been founded for poor and deserving scholars, and the employment of teaching, are the chief means by which they are enabled to support themselves, during the long period of their ecclesiastical probation.

Mr Finlayson pursued his studies at Edinburgh, at a time when it was adorned by many illustrious names; by Robertson, Ferguson, Blair, and others, from whom he must have derived the most essential benefit, and the value of whose instructions he was well qualified to appreciate. On completing his academical course, he was for a few years, as is usual with church candi-

candidates, engaged in fulfilling the office of a tutor. In this capacity he spent some time with the family of Sir Peter Murray of Ochtertyre, in Perthshire. We have not learned whether he was in any other.

In 1786, he was presented to the parish church of Borthwick, in Mid Lothian. But by this time his depth of understanding, and extent of information, had pointed him out as worthy to fill a still more distinguished station. Mr Bruce, then professor of Logic, having, in consequence of being appointed to the office of Latin Secretary in London, relinquished the active duties of his class, Dr Finlayson was chosen to succeed him, though then only presentee to the parish of Borthwick. The general propriety of such an union of offices has been sometimes called in question. But it is allowed by all, that none of the inconveniencies to be apprehended from it, were in his case experienced. The employment seems to have been most happily adapted to the peculiar character of his powers, and was executed in a manner which gave universal satisfaction.

Such merit, however, was not made to be buried in a country church.—About three years after, in the month of December 1789, he received a call to the church of Lady Yesters, in Edinburgh. A few years after, he was transferred to the Old Greyfriars church, which being a double charge, was considered as a more eligible situation. A vacancy having then taken place in the High church, considered as the most distinguished theatre of pulpit eloquence in Scotland, a departure was made from the usual routine of promotion, for the purpose of raising to this high situation, one who was calculated to do so much honour to it. He was also appointed to the office of King's Almoner; and was thus raised nearly as high, both in point of honours and emolument, as the equal constitution and moderate incomes of the church of Scotland could well admit of.

Dr Finlayson's apparently strong conformation of body, joined to his temperate habits, afforded to his friends and the public the promise of a long career of activity and usefulness. A few years ago, however, he began to be affected by a complaint, the precise nature of which could not be ascertained, and which manifested itself chiefly by debility and extreme irregularity of pulse. He continued, however, to teach his class, and to preach occasionally. He even began, during the present winter, to deliver his lectures. But his complaints daily increasing, and decided symptoms appearing of water in the chest, he was obliged, at the end of three weeks, to desist, and his place was supplied by his friend the Rev. Principal Baird, who read the lectures of the students. Dr Finlayson's health now rapidly declined, and he suffered extremely, both from the severity of the complaint, and the violent remedies which were employed to relieve it. In the extreme debility to which he was at last reduced, a paralytic shock came on and hastened his end, which took place on the 28th of January, 1808, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

As Dr Finlayson never published any thing except a few detached sermons, the high character which he enjoyed rested chiefly upon his appearances in the pulpit and in his class.—His compositions were distinguished in the highest degree by soundness of judgment, depth of thought, and lucid arrangement. And though it was in reasoning chiefly that their excellence consisted, yet they were rendered attractive by a covering of rich, though somewhat elaborate ornament, which was spread over them. His manner was not considered as adding to their attraction. It was devoid of gesture; and even his tones were somewhat heavy and monotonous.

In the general concerns of the church, he was deeply engaged, and was universally considered as one of the great bulwarks of the moderate party. Yet he seldom or never spoke in the assembly; he wanted the readiness and fluency which are requisite to the eloquence of a public assembly. But as a *chamber counsel*, if the expression may be used, he was held in the highest estimation. A paper which he drew up on the subject of Chapels of Ease, had a great influence in setting to rest a question, which had long formed the chief ground of distinction between the two parties, and which has not since that time been revived.

His private character was considered, by those who knew him best, as completely upright and respectable.—He was liberal and generous in an uncommon degree, We have heard that he made it a rule never to take money from a clergyman's son. His secret beneficence was attested by the smallness of the sum, (not, we understand, exceeding 2000l.) which he left behind him, when compared with his frugal habits, and the great emoluments which he had long enjoyed.—He was uniformly kind and attentive to his parents, who had for some time been almost wholly dependent on him, and whom he supported comfortably and respectably in their own station.

In his manners, he was not considered, by strangers at least, as peculiarly engaging. He spoke little, and the gravity of his manner sometimes bordered on severity. His intimate friends, however, were warmly attached to him, and were accustomed even to extol his gentleness and indulgence.

He was about the middle size, and stout made. The expression of his countenance was suited to the character of an understanding rather solid than brilliant. His eye was singularly expressive of deep and penetrating intelligence.

It is understood that he left some manuscripts in a state fit for publication. Among these we have been informed is a volume of sermons to be printed for the benefit of the sons of the clergy. We have been told also that he left permission to publish his lectures, should his friends judge it expedient.

Celestial Phenomena for March 1808.

Tuesday, March 1st.

THE planet SATURN will he stationary in longitude $7^s..22^o..16'$, and latitude $2^o..21'$ North. His declination is then $16^o..4'$ South, and he comes to the meridian at half past 4 in the morning.

Saturday, March 5th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the evening after Sunset, near the Western point of the horizon, where he will set.

Sunday, March 6th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with 19 *Capricorni*, and the nearest approach of their centers will be 35'.

Thursday March 8th.

VENUS will be in conjunction with *θ Capricorni*, a star of the 5th magnitude, and will pass to the north of it, at the distance of 33 minutes.

Wednesday, March 9th.

The Moon will eclipse the star marked 1 *ad α Cancri*. The immersion of the star will not be visible, but the emersion happens at 6 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, when the star is placed about 3 minutes to the South of the Moon's centre.

Friday, March 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude $7^s..4^o..35'$, and latitude 31 minutes North. His dis-

distance from the Equator is 12°..34′ South, and he Souths at 40 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, March 13th.

The longitude of JUPITER is at presen 11ˢ..1°..19′, and his latitude 50 minutes South. His declination is 11°..48′ South, and the time of his Southing 10ʰ..36′ in the forenoon.

Saturday, March 19th.

The Planet *Mars* is now situated in 0ˢ..5°..59′ of longitude, and 39′ of South latitude. His declination is 1°..46′ North, and he comes to the meridian at 20 minutes past noon.

Sunday, March 20th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Aries*, or the Vernal Equinox, at 12 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, March 21st.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the left foot of the Virgin. The distance of their centres at the time of conjunction is so small, that it will not exceed 40 seconds.

Tuesday, March 22d.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, March 28th.

CONJUNCTION *of* JUPITER & VENUS.

The planets Jupiter and Venus will be in conjunction with each other; the nearest approach of their centres will be 5¼ minutes, and Venus will pass to the South of Jupiter.

Thurday, March 31st.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude. The distance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be 43 minutes, and the planet will pass to the South of the Star.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR DAVY's interesting experimeuts on the fixed alkalies, of which we gave the results in a preceding Number, have been repeated before the Ashesian and Mineralogical Society, with Mr Pepy's large Galvanic Battery, composed of 120 pairs of plates, each of 36 inches area, containing nearly 7 cwt. of metal.—Caustic potash, in a solid state, slightly moistened with the breath, was subjected to the galvanic action, and a metal was obtained, which was with difficulty separated from the potash. It was exceedingly inflammable; swam in Naptha; and when water was dropped upon it, the particles exploded like grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire. The metal obtained from Soda is not so highly inflammable, and is therefore more easily collected. A small globule of it, thrown upon moistened paper, appeared instantly to become red hot, and gliding from the surface of the paper, fell illuminated through the air. Results similar to these have been obtained by Mr Allen, by four troughs of fifty pairs, each having an area of sixteen inches.

Mr DAVY has likewise discovered, that some of the primitive earths, such as Barytes and Strontites, which have many alkaline qualities, are composed of metallic bases and oxygen, forming compound bodies, analogous to the two fixed alkalies.

Several new telegraphs have been invented by Captain PASLEY of the Royal Engineers. A full account of them may be seen in the Philosophical Magazine, v. 29, p. 210, 292.

M. GRIEBEL of Paris has invented a new clock of a globular form, and without weights. Its dial plate is transparent, and by means of a lamp, shews the hour of the day at a great distance. It is so constructed that nei-

neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum, cast any shadow. It may be used in private apartments, and answers the purpose of a timepiece and a lamp at the same time.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

Jan. 31.—A Single Sky-lark was heard this morning, in a park at Lauriston, near Edinburgh. Both its flight and song were very short.

Feb. 2.—On the stalls of the poultry-market, a Goosander, (Mergus Merganser,) and a pair of Dun Divers, (Mergus Castor,) appeared; with a few Woodcocks, Ptarmigans, and Plovers.

Feb. 7.—14.—From the 7th to the 14th inclusive, the frost continued intense. For six days the lakes of Dudingston and Loch-end, in the neighbourhood of this city, were covered with skaiters and *curlers*. The deepest parts of Dudingston lake were not, however, frozen over; but on the last-mentioned day the surface of the new bason at Leith, (which contains pretty pure *sea water*) was nearly covered with ice.

In this interval the fishermen were unable, on account of the severity of the weather, to prosecute the Haddock fishery at the mouth of the frith: they betook themselves therefore to the catching of young Plaise, and sent large quantities to market. The Plaise (Plueronectes Platessa,) it may be remarked, is easily distinguished, in all stages of its growth, by the red spots on its back.

In England the weather had been equally severe, and in some parts accompanied with very great falls of snow. The London mail due on Sunday the 14th did not arrive till Wednesday the 17th, having been retarded solely by the snow and wind.

On the 14th the weather began to grow milder. At Prestonfield, near Dudingston, the Chaffinch or *Shilfaw* (Fringilla cœlebs,) was this day heard for the first time this season.

Feb. 16.—The thaw continuing, the songs of different Motacillæ were this morning heard in Hope Park; particularly the Hedge-Sparrow, the Red-breast, and the Wren. The Sky-lark was also heard, but he has not yet resumed his towering carol.

Feb. 18.—The Throstle, or Mavis, (Turdus musicus,) was heard to sing at Prestonfield. The Missel-thrush (T. viscivorus,) has not yet saluted us with his powerful notes. The Winter-Aconite, (Helleborus hyemalis,) and the Snowdrop, are in flower in the borders.

P. S.—ORNITHOPHILUS, (a correspondent in last month's Magazine) may rest assured that he was right in considering as the Woodlark, the vocal songster whose nocturnal warblings so highly delighted him last summer. He must pardon me for remarking, that if he had consulted any of the popular works on ornithology, his doubts would at once have been resolved. The Woodlark, (Alauda arborea) has often been denominated the *Scotch Nightingale*: it is not however a common bird in this country. Its notes bear some resemblance to those of the blackbird.

Foreign Animals.—It may perhaps be excusable in a reporter on objects connected with natural history, to take some notice of the large collection of foreign animals now exhibiting in Scotland, and at present in this city. The collection is contained in several caravans, placed together, so that the animals can be viewed at once. There are several species of the genus Felis, particularly a very fine specimen of the Tiger, a male, in great health and beauty: a Lion and Lioness, with a Leopard, a Panther, and a pair of Tiger-cats. In one apartment are no fewer than four Kanguroos, (Didelphis gigantea, or Macropus of

Dr

Dr Shaw,) and what is particularly observable and interesting, one of the females has at this time a young one in her abdominal pouch, which very often extrudes its head to see what is passing, and occasionally comes out altogether. There are several of the Simia tribe, the largest being the Mandril, (Simia Maimoon,) not the Real Satyr, or Simia Satyrus, which is much superior in size. Of the feathered tribe, a pair of Emews (Cassowaries) are the most interesting. Both are of the same species, though, by some unaccountable blunder, the printed advertisements declare one of them to be an Ostrich. The distinction is exceedingly simple: the emew has *three* toes, the ostrich only *two;* and the ostrich bears in his tail those snow-white feathers, of which, when dressed, the well-known ornamental plumes are formed; while the emew has only a few bare stumps in his tail, like porcupines' quills. The Spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia,) and the Stork, (Ardea Ciconia,) were, in their wild state, formerly regular visitants of the fens of Lincolnshire; but it is now a rarity to see them alive in Britain, even in a state of captivity: there are here a pair of the former, and one specimen of the latter. There are no fewer than *three* specimens of the Falco leucocephalus of Linnæus: these are ridiculously enough magnified, in the nomenclature of the caravans, into *three* different species, and announced as the Silver Falcon, the Eagle of the Sun, and the Silver-headed Vulture! The most marked characteristic of the Vulture consists in the head being bare of feathers; but there is no bird of this description in the present collection. There is a fine pair of the Horned Owl; and several specimens of the Psittacus tribe with the most splendid plumage. Among a number of foreigners, it is amusing here to meet with one native acquaintance—the Common Heron (Ardea major,) who could not have the honour of a seat here, without being dignified with a title: the keeper therefore calls it the Demoiselle or Lady-Bird: but the true Demoiselle or Numidian Crane, (Ardea Virgo,) has the neck and legs black, and irides crimson; while this Heron-sew of a Lady-Bird has a white neck, greyish or greenish legs, and yellow irides, like all her relations on our shores.—Such mistakes are to be met with in all exhibitions of birds and beasts; and upon the whole, Mr Miles's is the best collection that has appeared in Scotland for many years past.

Edin. 25th. Feb. 1808. *N.*

French Flattery.

THE following address to Louis XV after the campaign of 1745, will shew that French adulation did not take its rise in the present day.

"The conquests of your majesty are so rapid, that we think it absolutely necessary that future Historians should be cautious in their relation, lest posterity should consider them as fables, unworthy of belief. Yet they must be told as an undoubted fact that your majesty, when at the head of your army, wrote yourself an account of your exploits, having no other table but a *drum*. The most distant ages must learn that the English, those fierce and audacious enemies, jealous of your majesty's fame, were compelled to yield to your prowess the palace of glory. Their allies were only so many witnesses of their shame, and hastened to join their standards only to become the spectators of your majesty's triumph. We venture to tell your majesty, that whatever may be the love you bear your subjects, there is still one way to add to our felicity, by curbing the high courage which you possess, and which would cost us too many tears, if it exposed to the certain danger of war your majesty's precious life or that of the young hero, the object of our fondest hopes!"

Answer

Answer to the Query respecting CALANTHROP *and* LUCILLA.

To the Editor.

SIR,

BEING enabled to give some answers to the enquiries of Mr Henderson in the Magazine of Nov. last, I transmit to you the following; and at the same time hope, that his wish respecting the insertion of bibliographical notices into that publication may be gratified in its fullest extent. Among the numerous advantages derived from literary journals, I consider the sheltering of such ephemeral notices from oblivion to be one of the chief; and, where they relate to the history of Scottish literature, they have a double claim for admission into your Magazine.

The poem of Calanthrop and Lucilla is of the utmost scarcity. I am not informed of the existence of any copies, but a compleat one in the possession of an eminent antiquary in London, and another, imperfect towards the end, in Mr Constable's catalogue for this year. The following is the full title:

"The History of Calanthrop and Lucilla. Conspicuously demonstrating the various mutabilities of fortune in their loves, with every several circumstance of ioyes and crosses, fortunate exploites, and hazardous adventures, which either of them sustained before they could attaine the prosperous event of their wished aimes. By John Kennedie.

Gratis Corycio, mihi nectar Castalis vndæ,
Mnemosynes natæ, nocte dedere novem.

Edinburgh: Printed by John Wreittoun, and are to be sold, at his shop, a little beneath the Salt Trone, 1626."

After a dedication to Sir Donald Mackaye, of Stranever, Knight, Lord Colonel, &c. in which the author speaks of this, as "the first perspicuous invention of his sterile braine," follows an address "to each reader, of whatsoever qualitie or condition." In this, he professes a high contempt for those envious carpers, who may attack his production. If the reader be a poet, he thus advises him: "Doe not with Theon, satyrickly inveigh at those who are thy betters, because thou thyselfe comest short of their worke, and therefore canst neither meritte, nor attaine the like commendation."—"But if thou be illiterate," he continues, "and yet aime to censure (if thou hadst understanding) this poeme invectively, I will advise thee for thy profite, (tho' I have small reason so to doe, in respect of thy malevolent intent) to desist, lest thou give me occasion to say, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*: or smiling at thy peevish humour, intreate thee to meddle onely with such things as come within the compasse of thy capacitie." He thus concludes his address, which somewhat resembles a letter of defiance: "For as the old Scotish adage goeth, *love cannot stand on the one side*, so, Reader, (whatsoever thou be) according to thy censure of these my labours, rest towards thee affected, even thus, Thine as thou meritest.

John Kennedie, Philetæros."

Notwithstanding Kennedie thus ushered his work into the world with a bold defiance against criticism, and, with the high commendations of Galterus Bellendinus, R. Fairlæus, and Patrick Mackenzie, who furnish a poetical "mappe of this muse," he and his productions have suffered extreme neglect, and we are unable to say, who he was, and at what time he quitted, or entered this world.

His work is a mythological romance, which, with the allegorical, was engrafted, by a sickly exuberance of fancy, upon the ancient metrical romance, the bold, but unadorned stile of which was too inartificial for the days of Elizabeth and James I. The

fable of Kennedie's poem is not without interest, and some poetical passages might easily be selected; but the execution is too much hinted by the Nilo Marinexo. Nor are the conceits introduced with that splendour, with which Marino dazzled the eyes of his cotemporaries, and drew into the vortex of his manner, the poetry not only of Italy, but of England, France, and Germany.

Whence the tale of Calanthrop and Lucilla is derived, I cannot determine. That it was not the production of the author's own imagination is sufficiently probable; for we meet with few poetical narratives of that age, which may not be traced to some great storehouse of invention. Such was, for a length of time, Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, which furnished numerous plots for dramatic poets, and fables for those who attempted to write epics. Quarles's Argalus and Parthenia, for instance, which, in the dedication, bears the date 1621, was confessedly taken from an episode in that very popular romance. The following outline of Kennedie's tale will perhaps lead a more experienced antiquary to discover the fountain-head, whence it was derived.

Calanthrop, King of Epirus, is introduced sitting in a grove, filled with birds and flowers, the metamorphosed objects of the wrath of offended deities. He is shortly after roused by the appearance of a beauteous lady, attended by many damsels. The latter "deroabe their mistress," and she plunges into a beautiful fountain, and occasions great uneasiness to the royal youth, who dreads the horns of Acteon, and is apprehensive, that already

"————Megæra and Alecto come
"For to coact his metamorphosis."

He is, however, pacified by the mild aspect of the lady, and a song of one of her attendants to the fair Lucilla. After a violent, but fruitless, altercation, between Neptune, Æol, Vulcan, and Vesta, (signifying the elements,) who should possess this paragon of beauty, she departs, followed by the enamoured Calanthrop. Arriving at the sea-shore, he finds a bark, which the mariners inform him is destined for the fair Lucilla. According to the advice of his page, and of the mariners, he begs permission of the lady to accompany her over the water. She at first refuses, and, with great naiveté, pleads her fear of the male sex:

"Let this suffice then, now as to your suite,
Sir, you shall know, that we vse not permit
Men in our comp'nie, lest thro' scand'lous bruit *
Our spotlesse names in question come, but yet
Those mar'ners you perhaps esteeme as men,
Yet are they Eunuchs, tho' in number ten."

She, however, charitably concedes to partake of his company; and the sea being calm, those "shadows of men" very conveniently go to sleep, while the page chatters with the attendant maids. The lover begins to move his suit, which the lady as yet does not grant. Having reached the land,

"She and her maids incoach themselves with speed,"

and the lover wanders in despair thro' the forest. A forester informs him that a dreadful bear †, who had long in

* Bruit, for report, rumour, &c. seems also to signify the history, or the book, as in the ancient romance of Artour and Merlin, in the Auchinleck MS:

"Soich in the brout finde;" v. 2720.

Again: "So ous seyt the brout forsoth;" v. 3476.

"The brut thereof is mi warraunt." v. 5218, of my transcript.

† This adventure is very similar to that of Eglemor of Arteas, with the enormous boar, who, in the Scotish edition, printed by Chapman and Millar, in

infested the wood, and killed a young Prince, was soon to be combated by the Duke and his courtiers; he also recounts the history of Lucilla, and her father, the Duke of Calabria, which I will leave to the curiosity of the reader. The Knight goes to the city, where his page provides a black armour. Clad in this, he encounters the bear, who already had put to flight the whole court:

"The bear in midway meets him on the plaines,
As loth to put a stranger to great paines."

The monster being subdued, the unknown champion departs. Calanthrop is however soon suspected to be the vanquisher, and a recreant Knight, Philotomp, is prompted by malice to attempt his life. But he, and all his followers, are conquered by the single blade of the King of Epire, who begs his enemy's forfeited life, and is admitted to high favour. The intrigue with Lucilla is now carried on very successfully, and the happy pair, with the assistance of the very convenient lady Sophona, elope. But, as they are about to embark, the Duke and his Knights appear to rescue the fair, doomed by her father to a life of celibacy. A dreadful battle ensues by land and sea, in which, of course, the Calabrians are worsted. The lovers embark, and sail for Epire, but, touching at an island, are parted, but in what manner I am unable to say, as the copy is here imperfect:

Lucilla appears again as the crowned Queen of the tyrannical King of Cyrenaica. The tyrant attempting to celebrate the nuptial night, she so successfully implores the assistance of the gods, that they strike the offender dead. Lucilla is suspected of the murder, and led to the place of execution; but Calanthrop, having obtained information of her fate, arrives, defeats the townsmen, and liberates his fair. He is crowned King of the country, but soon transfers that honour to a descendant of the last sovereign. At the funeral of the latter, the bearers are unusually troubled with a noise in the coffin, which suddenly bursts, and the corpse metamorphosed into a dreadful monster issues, and flies to the woods. A scroll is found, which declares the reason and manner of his death, and transformation. Calanthrop and Lucilla depart for Epire, where they are married, and subsequently discover themselves to the Duke of Calabria.

The poem is written in the same stanza as Shakespeare, Venus, and Adonis, with the exception of the Forrester's tale, for which the author has chosen the long Alexandrine measure, and some lyrical pieces in a variety of metres.

Edinburgh, 12*th Jan.* 1808. } HENRY WEBER.

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in 1508, is generally called "the bare:"
"Till a clif then drawis he,
He saw *the bare* cum fra the see,
His morne drynk had he tane." v. 258.

It is not impossible, that this might not have confused Kennedie, who was perhaps no great adept in a language a century prior to his own.

Answer to J. L. *October Magazine*, 1807.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE Funding System is, on the very face, and in the very nature of it, a system of forestalling and privation; of prevention and anticipation. It gives a præternatural *impetus* to the efforts of to-*day*, by anticipating the resources of to-*morrow*. In every nation, it ought to be regarded as the arch-dæmon of the State. By holding out temporary and delusive resources, it stimulates ministers to grasp at delusive and problematical objects, and in *nine* instances out of *ten*, the substance is sacrificed for the shadow.

If

If Great Britain has risen to her present eminence, by anticipating the resources of generations yet unborn, these future generations must find themselves debilitated in the exact proportion that the present generation has been unduly and preternaturally stimulated.

To remedy the defects of this diabolical system, the great *Pitt* established the *Sinking Fund*. We had at that time only about L.200,000,000 of debt, and it was his opinion that even then, the funding system had been carried too far. The sinking fund has been established above twenty years, and what has been the consequence? Is the national debt reduced? On the contrary, is it not more than tripled? Sinister events, and wars, have indeed intervened, but this is no more than might have been foreseen, and calculated upon.

But the more the sinking fund is considered, the more will its impolicy, injustice, and inefficacy appear. The government borrows L.600,000,000 from the nation, and then says to it, I owe you too much, and am unable to pay you, but give me another L.600,000,000, and I will pay you off. Is the nation a profiter by this transaction? It is the nation which must redeem the debt, and not the government. Had the operation of the sinking fund been applied exclusively to the exigencies of the State, or the diminution of the annual taxes, its effects would have been immediate and salutary. In the one case, it would have had a tendency to prevent, and in the other to diminish, the burdens of the nation. But as managed at present, the prospect is so distant, that even to the most sanguine, it must administer despair rather than consolation. In order to ensure its ultimate efficacy, we must have honest ministers, uninterrupted peace, increasing trade, manufactures, and national prosperity, and a continuation of our present oppressive taxes for at least fifty years.

Fully aware that the Sinking Fund might be taken in a multiplicity of views, I took it in the most favourable. I supposed the return of peace—I supposed the national debt arrested and stationary. I supposed the sinking fund operating its full effect. In fact, I supposed every thing necessary for placing the argument in the fairest point of view, and estimated, that in ten years, L.120,000,000 of the national debt would be redeemed, and consequently Bank of England notes, to that amount, thrown into circulation, which must continue to circulate, till the bank replaced them by specie, to the amount.

It is here that your able and judicious correspondent J. L. most materially differs from me. I imagine that the redemption of the national debt, will cause an issue of paper money nearly to the full amount of the same redeemed. He, on the contrary, imagines, that it will not materially increase the issue of paper, because the bank annually receives the amount of the sum issued. I am sorry to retort the charge of *misconception* in so generous an antagonist, but I flatter myself a little consideration will undeceive him.

Every person in the kingdom, from the king to the beggar, contributes his proportion of taxes, and consequently his proportion of the sinking fund. In a word, the bank annually receives from the aggregate contributions of every individual in the state, the aggregate sum which it annually issues for the redemption of the national debt, and the aggregate property of the nation stands mortgaged, to insure the payment. But tho' the national property is mortgaged for the national debt, and an annual national contribution to redeem part of that debt paid into the bank, still the nation at large are not stockholders, and consequently, tho' they contribute to the *influx* into the bank,

bank, the *reflux* never reaches them. In order, therefore, to give even the force of plausibility to J. L.'s argument, it is necessary that every individual be a stockholder, and that the bank purchase from each, yearly, a certain amount, exactly proportioned to the respective shares held by them. In this case, the money issued by the bank would flow into the identical channels from which it was drawn, and the contributor and the stockholder being identified, the result would be nearly as calculated by your respectable correspondent.

It is however well known, that the stockholders (comparatively speaking,) are few, and bear but a small proportion to the nation at large.—Many of them are foreigners, and do not contribute a shilling directly or indirectly to the exigencies of the state. The money, therefore, issued by the bank is paid to a few, and the only return which the bank can have, is the share of taxes paid by *that* few; which, at best, bears only a trifling proportion to the sum issued. The sum issued is thus drawn from one channel, and thrown into another, without at all pervading the great mass of the people.

As to the investment of the money in the funds, &c. it does not benefit the bank in the smallest degree. A sells out L. 1000 stock, and receives payment. This he deposits at the bank till he have occasion for it. This sum the bank must repay when demanded. If he purchase bank stock, India stock, or government stock, the seller receives the L. 1000 in bank notes, and these must thus continue to circulate from hand to hand till replaced with *specie* by the bank.

To bring the merits of this case within a narrow compass, I shall only observe, that there is one essential requisite necessary to enable a nation to pay its debt, and that requisite is *ability*. If there is not *hard cash* in the nation to pay the interest, by what means is it proposed to redeem the capital? Under whatever sophistry this measure is disguised, it must finally hinge on this single point, that the sellers of stock have surrendered the *government* paper, and accepted that of the *bank*, and the necessary consequence (as stated in my former communication,) must follow, "that the national debt is not redeemed, but merely transferred to the Bank of England."

Specie and *paper* have for a century past been so much identified as to serve nearly the same purposes, but still there is a most essential difference. *Specie* is property itself, but *paper* is merely the *representative* of property. When a government, or individual, purchases any commodity, and pays for it in *specie*, the transaction is equitable and final, because property is given for property. But when any commodity is purchased with *paper*, the seller does not receive property, but the *representative* of property, and the transaction neither is, nor possibly can be, final and conclusive, till the purchaser take up from the seller this *representative*, and replace it with real property to the full amount. The circulation of *specie* is, therefore, general and permanent, whilst that of *paper* is limited and precarious.

The bank may therefore issue as many *paper representatives* as it pleases to redeem the national debt, but this is not *redemption*, it is merely a *contract* or *pledge* for redemption, till these *representatives* are replaced with property to the full amount.

20th November, 1807. *Amyntor.*

Query

Query respecting LORD MOHUN.

Speak of me as I am.
SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ERRORS in books produce errors in opinions and conversation: to obviate this evil, every author who makes use of the labours of another, should not rely upon memory merely. He should immediately have recourse to his authority, and be enabled to give the page, &c. where the passage produced can be found.

I can give two good reasons for my opinion: first—although the tenet or fact stated should in reality exist, yet the majority of his accurate readers will accuse him of negligence, when they find that no such tenet or fact is to be found in the authority he has given. Second—Those who read and think upon the faith of another's accuracy will be apt to form false opinions of the author quoted; and they will defend their assertions with greater or less confidence, in proportion as they value the author who has made the quotation. Allowing the credit of truth to what I have said, 'tis but a feeble defence that is proposable for such omissions.

I was excited to these reflections by a discrepancy of the kind alluded to, which I have just detected in the "Account of the assassination of Duke Hamilton," in the Scots Magazine for February 1807. In a note appended to that article, it is asserted that "Dean Swift, in his four last years, says, that Lord Mohun had been twice tried for murder." Having newly finished reading that book, I think I can speak with some degree of accuracy as to its contents. It is true the Dean calls Mohun, "a person of infamous character." But I do not think that in his "History of the four last years of the queen," *any other* mention is made of Lord Mohun than in a paragraph which I shall transcribe; premising it by also observing, that this solitary paragragh is the only portion of that volume devoted to the recital of the event.—After stating that Duke Hamilton and the "Lord Lexington" were appointed embassadors to France and Spain, Swift adds, "The Duke was preparing for his journey, when he was challenged to a duel by the Lord Mohun, a person of infamous character. He killed his adversary upon the spot, though he himself received a wound; and, weakened by the loss of blood, as he was leaning in the arms of his second, was most barbarously stabbed in the breast by Lieutenant-General Macartney, who was second to Lord Mohun. He died a few minutes after in the field, and the murderer made his escape. I thought so surprizing an event might deserve barely to be related, although it be something foreign to my subject."

"*The History of the four last years of the Queen.*" *London* 1758.

We have now seen the folly of quoting an author at random. And it only serves to leave me in the dilemma of uncertainty, until I hear whether any other historian makes mention of Lord Mohun. If you possess any source of information it would certainly be expedient to communicate it to your readers.

Having finished the detection of error in another's labours, I shall now fill up a chasm in my own. Last year I sent you an account of Matthew Buckinger. In the interval, and among researches of a different nature, I have discovered the following fact. Matthew died in Ireland, in 1739, at the age of sixty-five. A notice of his death will be found in page 375 of the Scots Magazine for 1739.

Edinburgh, 9th Jan. 1808. } *Alex. Henderson.*

Your

A Tour to ARRAN. *Concluded from p.* 23.

AROUND the edges of Loch Ransa I picked up several shells, not of the most common kind, as *Cardium levigatum*, and *aculeatum*, *Trochus magus*, *Cypræa pediculus*, and *Venus exoleta**. The *Turbo terebra*, so common on many shores, is of rare occurrence in Arran. A few of the old shells were covered with circular crusts of *Cellepora pumicosa* of Linnæus, the *Millepora pumicosa* of Pallas. Several dead shells were likewise encrusted with a zoophyte, which does not appear to have been described in any work which treats of British Natural History.

It covers the shells with a thin margined crust, about the twentieth of an inch in thickness; it is soft and spongy when fresh, but hard and brittle when dry, and effervesces feebly with an acid. On the surface of this crust there are numerous minute tubercles, scarcely visible to the naked eye; among these arise, without order, slender, hollow, conical papillæ, about a tenth of an inch in length. On the top of these papillæ there is a circular pore. It is of a dirty brown colour, becoming paler when dried. It chiefly encrusts univalve spiral shells. I have observed a similar substance covering the old shells brought ashore at Newhaven by the oyster-dredges.—From the above description it evidently appears to be the *Spongia papillaris*, No. 240 of Pallas †, who thus describes its specific character: *Spongia crustacea tenera mollis papillosa, papillis perforatis.* The *Spongia papillaris* may therefore be considered as a new addition to the British zoophytes.

I had here an opportunity of seeing a Golden Oriole, *Oriolus Galbula*, which was shot this spring in a garden at the Inn. The bill was reddish, legs and feet dusky; length nine inches. Above of a rich yellow; beneath, yellowish-white with dusky streaks. Wings and two middle tail feathers, dusky; the five outermost tail feathers tipt with yellow. From its putrid state, I was unable to take a complete description. This beautiful bird is figured by Mr Pennant in his appendix to the second volume of British Zoology, page 226. He says he had heard of only one being shot in Great Britain, and that in South Wales. As it has thus been found in the island of Arran, and more lately at Restalrig *, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, we may include it among the number of those foreign birds which visit Britain at uncertain intervals.

On the top of the hill to the north-east of Loch Ransa, a quarry was several years ago opened, for the purpose of procuring roof-slate: but whether from the badness of the slate or unskilful management, the quarry is now abandoned. Nearly the whole of the hill appears to be composed of clayslate. The strata incline at an angle of 25°, and are intersected by veins of quartz. Crystals of pistazite occur in the fissures of the rock.—This mineral was here first observed by Professor Jameson, and called Glassy Actynolite, in his Mineralogy of the Isles, (vol. 1. p. 91.;) and was afterwards described by him, under the name of Pistazite, in his System of Mineralogy, vol. 2d. p. 530.

The

* A shell much resembling the V. exoleta is figured by Scilla, Tab. xv. fig. 1. as among the number of the petrifactions which have been dug from the Calabrian mountains. Scilla de Corporibus Marinis lapidescentibus, Rome, 1752.

† Pallas, Elenchus Zoophytorum, p. 39.

* Scots Magazine for Dec. 1807.

The clay-slate, which occurs here, is of a blue and green colour, the surface of the plates is smooth, and possesses little lustre. It contains no cubical crystals of pyrites.

The base of the hill is composed of mica-slate. In the rivulet in the bottom of the glen, on the south side of this hill, I observed two basalt veins, traversing the beds of mica-slate.—Even at the point of contact, little or no change appeared to be produced on the mica-slate. Could this have been the case if the matter of the vein had been introduced in a state of fluidity, arising from heat? An excellent bed of clay-slate stretches across the mouth of the loch, enclosed between beds of mica-slate. This bed is supposed by Mr Headrick to be a large vein.

A little way to the north of the entrance of the loch, and close by the shore, there is an interesting display of the junction of the primitive with the secondary strata.—A thick bed of mica-slate rises into day at an angle of 45°. This bed is covered by beds of limestone and sandstone, rising in a direction opposite to the former, thus forming an appearance similar to the sides of the Greek letter λ (lambda.) The bed which rests immediately on the mica-slate, is limestone. In this limestone there are pieces of the mica-slate, in a direction similar to the bed which is below and at right angles with the surface of the bed of limestone.—These fragments of mica-slate, which appear like veins in the limestone, do not penetrate the whole thickness of the bed, but only occur on the under side. This appearance is probably occasioned by the limestone having filled up the cavities of the rugged and broken surface of the mica-slate, when the deposition took place. The general appearance of the junction of these rocks of primary and secondary formation is well exhibited in a drawing, in Professor Jameson's Mineralogy of the Isles, vol. 1st. p. 78.

A little to the north of this, a curious vein traverses the mica-slate for a considerable way, and then separates into two branches, thus resembling the letter Y. A small vein appears to cross this large vein, nearly at right angles. The mica-slate rocks continue on the coast for a short way, and are then succeeded by the beds of red sandstone and sandstone breccia.—On the moist sides of several rocks, I observed the *Lichen miniatus*.

From this to the Cock, the shore is exceedingly rugged, large fragments of sandstone breccia piled upon each other in the most frightful manner render travelling along the coast both difficult and dangerous. One of these large fragments of sandstone is termed *Clach Screedin*, and supposed to be the north-west point in Arran, and another equally large called the *Cock*, is reckoned the north-east point.

A few yards to the north of the Cock, a thick vein of porphyry traverses the sandstone strata. The basis inclines to a reddish-blue colour, possesses an uneven compact fracture, is opake, and scratches with the knife.—In this basis are inserted many long angular crystals of a white colour, which scrape easily with the knife *, and a few crystals of quartz.

The Cock of Arran is, (as already observed,) a huge mass of red sandstone, which has been separated in remote times from the immense sandstone strata of the neighbourhood.—When viewed from the sea, it is fancied to bear some resemblance to a cock with out-stretched wings; and has hence acquired its name. A short way south from the Cock, a bed of limestone occurs, containing several petrifactions of marine shells.—These shells are much harder than the rock, and consequently resist the decom-

* These crystals were supposed to be crystalized Speckstein of Werner, or Steatite, by Professor Jameson, in his Mineralagy of the Isles, Vol. 1st. p. 76.

composing action of the weather, better than the limestone in which they are imbedded. South from this, there is a bed of columnar clay ironstone.—The action of the sea has here exhibited a beautiful display of the regularity of its columnar concretions.

Farther south, a group of beds of slaty glance-coal, or *blind coal*, were once wrought; but the workings were soon discontinued, and the salt pans which were erected for the purpose of consuming the coal, are now in ruins. The beds of coal proceed from the sea to the land in a northerly direction. They are, however, soon terminated by a bed of red sandstone breccia.—The coal is accompanied by beds of bituminous shale, clay ironstone, and several varieties of slate-clay. The coal dips to the north-east at an angle of 35°. South from the coal there is a bed of limestone about 20 feet in thickness, containing numerous shells of the genus Anomia, all lying in the same direction, with their convex valves undermost. South from this limestone there are several beds of greenstone and indurated slate-clay.—In one of these beds of greenstone I observed crystals of felspar of a copper colour. The beds of sandstone at this part of the coast assume a different appearance, become finer in the grain, and whiter in colour. An excellent rock of limestone is at present wrought at the Corry, where there are a few houses; the rock is nearly 30 feet in thickness, divided into strata from 8 to 12 inches thick by beds of iron-shot clay. Both the limestone and clay contain petrifactions of shells.

The rocks which appear along the coast, from the Cock by the Corry, probably belong to the independent coal formation, and constitute a portion of that extensive *coal field* which, beginning near St Abb's head, sweeps along the north side of the transition mountains which occur in the south of Scotland, occupies a considerable portion of the river districts of the Forth and the Clyde, and after passing Paisley and Saltcoats, terminates at the primitive mountains of Galloway.

The appearances which presented themselves at Ardrossan harbour point out the red sandstone, and sandstone breccia, as of an older formation than the beds of limestone, slate-clay, bituminous shale, and the other strata which accompany coal. An appearance leading to the same conclusion occurred when the Arran coal was working. When they approached the strata of sandstone breccia, the coal disappeared. A mine was run into the breccia in search of the coal, and much needless expence incurred. Had they continued the mine, instead of finding the coal, they would have reached the primitive granite, the oldest rock with which we are acquainted, and in which no beds of coal have yet been discovered.

It is not long since mineralogy consisted of a collection of unintelligible phrases, and of crude, indigested, and hypothetical speculations. The working miner and collier, were the only persons who could even guess at the probability of finding certain minerals in particular districts. Happily for the interests of science and the state of society, mineralogy has now assumed a widely different and a more interesting character. The arrangement of the great mountain masses of which the earth is composed, has been investigated with care, the rocks themselves have been examined, instead of closet specimens, and legitimate conclusions drawn from well-established facts. From such conclusions, the comprehensive mind of Werner has formed a system of geognosy, correct in its arrangements, and capable of the most extensive and useful application. The doctrines of the Wernerian geognosy point out many classes of rocks, in which no coal strata are to be expected, and other rocks where beds of coal fre-

frequently occur. An acquaintance therefore with the relative situation of the different rocks, is of the utmost importance in all mining operations, and might often save the unwary proprietor much anxiety and expence *.

The petrifactions which occur in the beds belonging to the coal-field of Arran, are few in number. Several varieties of the entrochus, supposed to be the bonny stem of a zoophyte, belonging to the genus Isis, are here found. One of those here found, is figured by Mr Ure †, tab. xvii. fig, 15. and another with acute whorls, tab. xvii. fig. 20. I found a curious variety of the entrochus in the limestone, south from the Cock; whorls flat, surface covered with numerous minute punctures: Between the large whorls there is a small eliptical whorl interposed, extending about three fourths round, thus making the whorls on the one side double in number to those on the other: The internal cavity large and round. The whole specimen was much compressed, and converted into red limespar. Several varieties of what Mr Ure terms Anomiæ echinatæ or striatæ, are likewise found in the limestone; together with the Zoophyte figured by him, tab. xx. fig. 3. and another not unlike fig. 2. In the limestone at the Corry, I saw a petrifaction similar to the one figured by Ure, tab. xiv. fig. 8. Mr Ure supposes it to be a Nautilus. The specimen which I here saw, was not chambered, and may, with propriety, be referred to the genus Argonauta. Near the Corry, I found the *Bryum nutans*, and *Grimmia Dicksoni*. On several stones on the shore, I found the *Fucus pygmæus* of Lightfoot (Hor. Scot. p. 964, tab. 32.) and on a travelled block of granite, the *Orthotrichum striatum*.

This detached block of granite, which lies on the shore near the Corry, must have come from a considerable distance, and, in all probability, was brought hither before the sea had fallen to its present level. That the waters of the ocean are gradually diminishing, and new portions of land forming, is a circumstance supported by many facts, and is clearly shown from the appearances of the shores of this island. Nearly the whole shores are covered with rolled fragments of stone, and the soil along the coast is derived from the neighbouring rocks. Close to the sea, there is usually a flat portion of land. The subsoil is generally of gravel, containing fragments of marine shells, and in several places, extensive beds of marl, consisting chief-

* Slaty glance-coal was long considered as exclusively belonging to the primitive and transition rocks, until that excellent mineralogist, Professor Jameson, made known to the world its occurrence in the independent coal formation in this island. It has since been observed by Mr Meuder, in the independent coal formation, near the village of Brandau, in the Saatzer circle in Bohemia. To these localities of its occurrence in the independent coal formation, I may add the following:

At a place called Forrest-burn, parish of Shots, Lanarkshire, there is a bed of slaty glance-coal of variable thickness, interposed between two beds of slate-clay, and accompanied by bluish coloured sandstone, and sandstone slate.

At Blackrig, parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, the following strata occur along with the coal. Undermost, a bed of white sandstone, 7 feet thick, then a bed of sandstone slate, 7 feet 5 inches, then slate clay, 18 inches, glance coal, 10 inches, slate-clay, 11 inches; and, lastly, a bed of white sandstone, 10 feet.

Another bed of glance coal is likewise found at Scoleburn, parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire. The following is the arrangement of the strata, from below, upwards. A bed of coal intermediate between pitch coal and slate-coal, limestone, slate clay, limestone, sandstone, greenstone, quartzy sandstone, limestone, soft slate clay, sandstone slate, slate clay, slaty glance coal, slate clay, and indurated slate clay, containing cubical crystals of pyrites.

† Ure's History of Rutherglen and Kilbride.

chiefly, if not wholly, of fragments of *Millepora polymorpha*. This portion of flat soil is of very variable breadth, and is generally bounded on the land side by a perpendicular front of rock. In this wall of rock there are numerous excavations, or caves, formed by the action of the sea at some remote period. Behind this precipice, the moor or heath ground commences, and forms the interior of the island. As the common rocks on the shore are of sandstone, so the soil arising from these decompositions is light and sandy, excellently adapted for bulbous rooted plants, such as potatoes and turnip. Such a soil is likewise well suited to the rearing of trees. I observed, in many places, young trees attempting to spring up, but that they were destroyed by the cattle. If Virgil's excellent rule,

Cura sit, ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum;
Et quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset:
Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ:
Arborei fœtus, alibi atque injussa virescunt
Gramina,———

were properly attended to, the present heath-clad glens would soon assume a more pleasing appearance.

The mountain of *Goatfield* is supposed to be the highest in Arran, and is nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to this hill, from the Corry, is tolerably easy. In ascending, we observed some of last winter's snow not yet dissolved (June 6th) in the deep recesses of the rocks. On the moist rocks, I observed the *Jungermannia julacea* and *purpurea* of Lightfoot. The *Saxifraga stellaris*, and *Alchemilla alpina*, though here common, were not yet in flower. The *Lichen corniculatus* of Lightfoot, covered the stones on the very top of the mountain. The sky being hazy, our prospect from the summit was very confined. We descended the west side of Goatfield to Glen Rosa, and pursued our course towards Brodick.

On Monday, 8th June, I took my leave of the island, highly delighted with the various appearances which had presented themselves, and which, in this short sketch, have been so imperfectly described. I regret much the shortness and incompleteness of the notes which I took down. This has occasioned me, in many instances, to be silent, and often to use the language of hesitation. To those who, pursuing the same objects, wish to examine the same tract of country, the preceding remarks may be of some utility. To such as suppose Natural History to be a science fit only for the amusement of the idle, and of no use to society, and who do not wish to become acquainted with the productions of their own country, I would address myself in the words of an illustrious historian: "Si "qui sint, qui in urbe sua hospites, in "patria sua peregrini, et cognitione "semper pueri esse velint, sibi per me "placeant, sibi dormiant; non ego il-"lis hæc conscripsi, non illis vigilavi." —CAMDEN. *Brit*

Bathgate,
16*th Jan.* 1808. } JOHN FLEMING.

Description of the Mode of ensnaring and taming the WILD ELEPHANT.

From Cordiner's Account of Ceylon. (2 *vols.* 4*to. London*, 1808.)

ALL the forests of Ceylon abound with elephants, which are gregarious, usually traversing the country in large troops together. As they often descend from the mountains of Candy to the lower territories, and obliterate the traces of cultivation by merely walking through the grounds, it is thought that the snare was first invented for the purpose of diminishing their number, without any view of benefiting by them in their tamed condition. Be this as it may, it is absolutely necessary, for the comfort of the inhabitants, and the prosperity of agri-

agriculture, that the extirpation of these animals should be continued.—They not only destroy unintentionally the husbandman's fields of corn, but are also fond of the produce of his garden, particularly of cocoa-nut leaves, and plantain trees, which they devour with eagerness. The elephants at Ceylon, besides, are highly prized on the peninsula of India, on account of their extreme gentleness and docility; and being too useful to mankind to be permitted to rove unemployed, on an island, they are transported to the continent, to increase the pomp of princes, and to add to the energy of war.

When government has determined that a hunt shall take place, natives are sent out into the woods and mountains to discover the retreats of the wild elephants, and to mark in what direction they range in greatest numbers. As soon as the situation of two or three herds has been ascertained, an order is issued for all the inhabitants of the district to surround the forest in which they feed, with a chain of fires, that must be constantly burning while the hunt continues. On the last occasion, the chain, like a net drawing the animals, commenced its operations, thirty miles from the snare at Kotaway; and an advancing line of three thousand men was employed in supporting it for the space of three months.

The fires are raised four feet from the ground on moveable stands, formed of four perpendicular sticks, and twigs wattled across them, on which earth is laid to receive the fuel, and covered with a sloping roof of cocoa-nut leaves, to ward off rain. These stands are placed at first above one hundred paces from each other, and are gradually brought nearer in proportion to the compression of the enclosure, until at last the distance between them does not exceed ten paces.

The chain of fires approaches daily at the rate of from one furlong to a mile towards the snare. This movement is not made by a regular advance, but by cutting off corners of the ground, out of which it is known that the elephants have departed. The people enter at opposite sides, into a footpath in the woods, with stands and hurdles of fire; and when a communication is opened between the parties, the enclosure is, in a certain degree, diminished. The vigilance of the men must encrease as the circle lessens, for the efforts of the elephants to escape are proportioned to the smallness of the space in which they are confined. But shouts and flames strike them with so much terror, that they are at all times easily repulsed whenever they attempt to charge. Were it not for their timidity, no barrier of the stoutest timber could withstand the shock of these enormous animals, rushing on impetuously, in a compact and impenetrable phalanx. At the end of two months, they are enclosed in a circle of which the wide entrance of the snare forms a part; and are at last brought so near to it, that, by the exertions of the surrounding multitude, they can be made close prisoners in a few hours. The grand business of the campaign is then considered as brought to a termination; the incessant vigilance and energy of the pursuers have proved successful, and the wild unthinking herd are placed entirely in the power of their discerning captors. At this period of the chace, all persons desirous of witnessing the sight resort to the scene of action. The moment is critical; for, accustomed as the elephants have been, to the fires and noise of the people, it is to be apprehended, that being less terrified by those, than by their captivity, they may attempt to break out of the narrow compass into which they have been pressed. To guard against this, and to push them still farther forward, a new mode of frightening them is adopted: a small party of the natives armed

armed with muskets, and a greater number with squibs and rockets, are prepared to act in concert with the men stationed on the line of fires, now forming a sweep of three quarters of a mile, united at both ends with the strong works of the snare.

An idea of the inclosure may be formed by drawing, on a piece of paper, the outline of a wide funnel. A little way within the wide end, a palisade runs across, in breadth six hundred feet, containing four open gates, at which the elephants enter. A view of two of these is commanded from a *bungaloe*, erected for spectators, on pillars thirty feet from the ground. The inclosure is formed of the strongest trees on the island, from eight to ten inches in diameter, bending inwards, sunk four feet into the ground, and from sixteen to twenty feet high, above it. They are placed at the distance of sixteen inches from each other, and crossed by four rows of powerful beams, bound fast to them with pliant canes. To this palisade are added supporters more inclined, several feet asunder, augmenting the strength of the fence. The part of it in which the elephants are first enclosed, is eighteen hundred feet in circumference, but it communicates with a smaller fold, one hundred feet in length, and forty broad, through which a rivulet passes, five feet in depth, and nearly fills the enclosure. The elephants enter the place of confinement at only one gate; and beyond the water, the fence gradually contracts, terminating in a strong passage, five feet broad, and 100 feet long.

All things being ready for driving the elephants into the snare, the governor and his party repaired to the ground about seven o'clock in the evening, ascended the elevated bungaloe, by a long ladder, and waited several dark and tedious hours, but the termination of the chase amply repaid their patience. It was necessary that silence, as well as darkness, should reign amongst us; and, in a situation where our eyes and ears were otherwise so attentively engaged, conversation would have been particularly irksome. The shouting of the hunters was incessant, muskets and rockets joining in the chorus, and the wild roaring of the elephant, was heard at intervals, more distinctly warning us of their approach. At length the forest crashed, and the enormous herd pushed forward with fury, levelling instantaneously every tree which opposed their passage. The following up of the people with the lights and fireworks was truly grand. Every man waved in his hand a blazing torch, formed of a bundle of reeds, the feeble but effectual means of defence against a tremendous foe. The trees were nobly illuminated, and towering aloft amid the surrounding darkness, spread their glittering foliage in the air.

The greater part of the herd having entered the gates of the enclosure, before the arrival of the lights they were only faintly observed. But two huge elephants, cut off from their troop, approached within a few yards of the bungaloe where we were seated, galloping before the flames, trampling the brushwood and shattering the trees. The column of men following hemmed them into a corner, near where we were stationed; and the people, advancing at the same time from the opposite side, shut them out from the last gate, imagining that all had entered. Through this mistake, the two elephants were terrified by a blaze of fires, both before and behind, and closely pressed by the more formidable glare, they turned with trepidation, and made their escape. The four gates of the replenished fold, were then closed and secured with great expedition. Large stakes were driven into the ground previously made

made ready for their reception, connected together by transverse beams, and strengthened by powerful supporters. Fresh boughs were likewise strewed over these as well as other parts of the palisade, so that the elephants, not perceiving the structure of the fence, were the less incited to attempt breaking it down. Immediately after the fastening of the gates, a chain of fires and torches was formed within the enclosure, for the purpose of driving the elephants into the smaller fold, full of water, at the narrow end of the snare. The people employed, pass easily in and out through the narrow interstices of the pales, which are left open in the lower parts for that purpose, affording the means of advancing when opportunity offers, and the benefit of retreat when rendered necessary. The gate of the water fold is formed of horizontal round sticks, fastened together with ropes and pliant twigs, and rolled up like a curtain. Several men sit upon the cross beam, which supports it, provided with axes ready to cut the suspending cords when a signal is given. The pliable nature of this door adds greatly to its strength, and together with the vigilant activity of spearmen, never fails to resist successfully the repeated attempts of the distracted elephants to burst it open. The line of flame once more began its terrifying movement. The people resumed their tumultuous noise, mingled with the din of trumpets, drums, and arms. The affrighted herd, again annoyed with impending horrors, renewed their tremendous flight; and rushing, like an agitated torrent, into the water snare, experienced still greater calamities. As soon as seventy elephants had forced their way into this place, it being sufficiently crammed, the cords were cut and the barricading gate dropped down. The greater part of those which had entered, were so closely wedged together, that many of them were motionless, and even the foremost which were most confined, saw only a fallacious opening to lead them from this doleful labyrinth. Upwards of one hundred of the captured herd, cut off from their companions, were left for a time to range at greater liberty in the larger prison.

The huntsmen toiled all night. Their shooting and hallooing became more incessant. Now and then, the hollow thunder of the elephants was heard. Sometimes a dead silence ensued, indicating that the business of the hunt was going on well, and that the persons employed were removing the elephants from the enclosure, without loss of time.

In a valley, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the snare, an elegant set of bungaloes was erected for the accommodation of the governor and his suite. There we rested during the night, occasionally serenaded by the romantic music of the hunt. At sunrise, on the 22d, we returned to the active scene, and became spectators of a most extraordinary sight. So great a number of enormous animals crowded into so small a compass, is a spectacle rarely to be seen. Pressing heavily upon one another, incapable of almost any movement but convulsions of distress, their paroxysms of anguish could not be contemplated without emotion. No person could find language to express his feelings. All were struck dumb with a species of astonishment, hitherto unexperienced.

From the water toil to the discharging passage, the ground considerably rises, and the elephants ascend part of it in steps formed in the bank. The gallery is so narrow as only to admit in its breadth one elephant. Sometimes they are chased, and sometimes they advance into it of their own accord. The first elephant that entered, imagined he had discovered an opening by which he could escape, and ran with great eagerness to the end of the passage. On perceiving his mistake, there being no room to wheel round,

round, he attempted to return by moving backwards: but bars shoved in behind him, secured him in immoveable confinement.

When the elephants do not proceed into the passage spontaneously, the people drive them by howling, shouting, and pricking them with spears, from the tops of the fence, where stages are erected for that purpose. Sometimes it is necessary to make use of burning torches, rockets, and muskets, before they can be forced out of the water. This part of the business becomes gradually more and more difficult, until at last, when but a few remain, every possible exertion is tried, even showers of musket balls are fired upon them, without obliging one to stir. The hearing of the distressed moanings of their friends after they have been removed, and the never seeing any of them return, are no doubt the circumstances which fill them with terror, and make them dread even worse treatment than close confinement in a stream of water. They pressed so much upon one another, that many of the young were drowned, and several of the full grown crushed to death. Many exertions were made by them to regain their liberty, but their powers were greatly lessened by the pressure of the surrounding water, and the encumbrance of their unwieldy bodies, pressing in all directions upon one another; besides, every attempt was checked by the resistance of the active multitude which constantly watched their motions.

As soon as an elephant arrives at the end of the long passage, cross bars are shoved in behind him, through the interstices of the stakes, and lashed down with ropes to the transverse beams, so that he can neither move forwards, nor backwards, nor sideways. His confinement is thus limited in order to contract the powers of his prodigious strength, and to allow the men to approach near enough to bind his legs without being exposed to danger. The elephants which follow are separated from one another in the passage, and made close prisoners in the same manner. The passage is likewise covered with transverse beams, to prevent the elephants from rearing on their hind legs, and to enable the people to pass the necessary cordage round their necks. Here their efforts to regain their freedom are accompanied with extraordinary violence: after raising their fore legs, they crash the beams laid across their backs, and make the whole fabric shake from its foundation. The people on the top oppose them with sharp-pointed spears, and additional bars are shoved in above them, and fastened down with ropes. Great ropes formed in nooses, are laid down to catch his hind legs, and drawn tight about them: five or six turns of smaller cordage are passed round his neck. While these operations are going on, a man stands before the gate of the passage, tickling his trunk, and diverting his attention with a pike, or a bunch of cocoa nut leaves, so that the cords are made fast without difficulty or opposition. Sometimes he attempts to break the bars of the gate which he perceives to be the termination of his confinement; but they are immensely strong, being five in number, fastened down with ropes, and connected together by a perpendicular pole, running across their centres.

When the wild elephant is completely harnessed, two tame elephants, trained to the business, are brought to the gate, and placed one on each side of it. These immediately survey the prisoner whom they have to conduct, feel his mouth, to know whether or not he has tusks, and lay hold of his proboscis to ascertain what degree of resistance he is likely to make. Ropes are passed through the collar of the wild elephant, and made fast to similar collars on each of the tame ones. The bars of the gate are then unloosed, and drawn out; and the wild captive

tive darts forward directly between the two tame elephants; he can only, however, advance a little way, as the ropes securing his hind legs still continue fastened to the strong stakes of the toil. In this situation he remains until the riders mounted on the tame elephants have drawn tight the cords which bind him to the necks of his half reasoning conductors. During this operation, he endeavours to undo with his trunk some of the knots which have been made, and often attempts to give a destructive blow to the diminutive creatures so actively engaged in confirming his captivity. But the two tame animals, who are vigilantly observant of all his motions, never fail to prevent him from doing any mischief, by gently lowering his proboscis with their own: if he continue long refractory, they batter him with their heads, and at last produce the most obsequious submission. The nooses of the ropes are then opened, leaving his hind legs at freedom, and himself entirely disengaged from the snare. The two tame elephants press close on each side of him, and proceed, in pompous procession to the garden of stalls, where they deliver up their charge to experience a new species of hardships. The marching off of this venerable trio, is a sight truly magnificent, and exhibits a noble specimen of the skill of man, united with the sagacity of the elephant.

At the commencement of the march, the keepers strike up a rustic song, something like whistling to oxen in the plough, which adds considerable effect to the striking scene. They are seated on the necks of the tame elephants, holding short inverted spear-hooks, struck perpendicularly into their collars. When they wish to turn them, they catch one of their ears with this instrument, and, by pressing it into their skin, make them move in any direction that is required.

It is likewise highly gratifying to accompany them to the grove, and to observe with what expertness and ease they are securely bound, in the most superb of all stables. Making him fast there, is an operation as tedious as putting on his harness before he quits the toil. While that is doing, the tame elephants continue close on each side of him, and act their part with so much judgment, that their savage brother exhibits all the gentleness of a lamb.

When an elephant is not very formidable or unruly, it is sufficient to place him lengthways betwixt two large trees, about forty feet distant from each other; there to bind his hind legs in contact together, and fasten them close to one of the trees, with five or six turns of thick rope; likewise to bind one fore leg, to which greater liberty is given by the length and slackness of the cordage. The pair of tame elephants are then disengaged from the wild one, and conducted back to the toil to take charge of another captive. This is a most trying moment to the wild elephant. While guided by the tuition, and soothed by the society of his subjugated brethren, he stood tranquil and quiet, appearing to forget his sorrows, and to gather fortitude under his sufferings. But the instant that his companions march away, finding himself closely bound, a solitary and helpless prisoner, he is agitated with all the horrors of despair, breaks out into a roaring which makes the forest tremble, and in the fury of his extravagant grief, often falls a sacrifice to the exertions which he makes to regain his liberty. At this period, cocoa nut leaves and plantain trees are brought to him for food. In the agony of distress, he tosses them contemptuously away, or tramples them with indignation under his feet. The craving of hunger, however, at length induces him to eat, which he does at first with evident reluctance; but becomes gradually more resigned, and feeds plentifully at the end of a few hours.

Gaelic

Gaelic Etymologies.

Britain.

At what period the united kingdom first received the name of *Britain* is uncertain. Some derive the name from one language, and some from another; few, however, except Macpherson and Abercromby, seem to have thought of a Celtic origin, perhaps from their not being acquainted with the language of the Gaels.

Mr Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, and who has acquired celebrity from being the first to engage in that work, does not appear to have been thoroughly versed in the Gaelic. He, however, thinks that the name *Britain* might be derived from *bre*, "birth," or "born;" and thon, "waves," *quasi*, "born of the waves."

Others, again, will have the name derived from Dunbarton, or Dunbreton, *dun* signifying "hill," or "fort," *bar* "above," and *ton* "wave;" "hill or fort above the wave," alluding to the situation of Dunbarton Castle.

Let any one who is accustomed to read the Gaelic language attend to the exact orthography of the word *Britain*, and he will directly agree with me, that *bri* signifies "benefit," or "comfort," and *tain* "houses;" and both conjoined, "comfort or benefit having houses." This designation might, I apprehend, be adopted by the Gael, upon their first arriving from a more genial climate, where they had been accustomed to live in caves and dens, in contradistinction to this their former mode of living

In Ossian's days, while we frequently read of the Hall of Selma, the Hall of Branno, &c. we as often hear of their *caves;* which plainly evinces, that while they had their halls, and knew the comforts of them, they were frequently obliged to have recourse to their dens and fastnessess to screen themselves from the sudden inroads of their enemies.

Albion.

Our Celtic ancestors, while in Greece or Asia, would stand little in need either of *houses* or of *clothing;* but on arriving in Britain, these accommodations and comforts would soon suggest themselves. Whether the one or the other was first resorted to, is uncertain, and cannot, at this distance of time, be ascertained. Probably the first winter would sharpen their wits sufficiently for the invention of both. The most robust would throw off all clothing in summer, and use it only during the severity of the winter season.

In the days of Tacitus, while the South Britons only painted their bodies, the Northern nations were habited somewhat in the manner of the present Highlanders, but with skins. Whether the skins were those of deer or of sheep cannot now be determined.

The northern nations, therefore, being thus clothed in skins, probably before their southern neighbours had thought of any covering, would, we may suppose, receive or take to themselves the name of *Albionick*, the "tribe covered with skins." And to their country, we may presume, by a parity of reasoning, would be given the name *Albion; al* signifying "tribe," and *bion* "skins." This, I apprehend, is fully as probable an etymology as to suppose the name to be Roman, and to have reference to the *white* cliffs of Dover.

London.

Etymologists have differed about nothing more than the derivation of the name *London*. The most of them seem disposed to trace it from the Latin, or even the Phoenician; but a Celtic,

Celtic origin has scarcely, I believe, been thought of. Whether probable, or improbable, I hope I may suggest one, without offence to the Londoners.

What the appearance of the ground, which is now the site of London, was about two thousand years ago, can scarcely be figured in imagination at this distance of time; but the name seems to me to imply, that it was none of the most inviting; *lon* signifying "moss," and *don* "brown;" and therefore, by inversion of the words, "brown moss."

I have thus fulfilled my promise.—If I have given the least amusement to Celtic scholars, it will be ample amends for incurring the sneer (as I probably shall) of Scandinavian zealots. *M. M.*

Rannach, 7th Jan. 1808.

Letter on the Principles of Government, particularly applied to BRITAIN *and* AMERICA.

By Mr Adams, late President of the United States.

[This letter appeared in the *Columbian Centinel*, (a paper published at Boston) of 24th July, 1802. It seems deserving of attention, both on account of the shrewd observations which it contains, and as throwing light on the state of public opinion in America.]

New York, Oct. 18. 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM thankful to our common friend, as well as to you, for your favour of the fourth, which I received last night. My fears are in unison with yours, that hay, wood, and stubble, will be the materials of the new political buildings in Europe, till men shall be more enlightened and friendly to each other.

You agree, that there are undoubtedly principles of political architecture, but instead of particularizing any of them, you seem to place all your hopes in the universal, or at least general, prevalence of knowledge and benevolence. I think with you, that knowledge and benevolence ought to be promoted as much as possible, but despairing of ever seeing them sufficiently general, for the security of Society, I am for seeking institutions which may supply, in some degree, the defect. If there were no ignorance, error, or vice, there would neither be principles nor systems of civil or political government. I am not often satisfied with the opinions of Hume, but in this he seems well founded, that all projects of governments, founded in the supposition or expectation of an extraordinary degree of virtue, are evidently chimerical; nor do I believe it possible, humanly speaking, that men should ever be greatly improved in knowledge or benevolence, without assistance from the principles and system of government. I am very willing to agree with you, in fancying, that in the greatest improvements of society, government will be in the republican form. It is a fixed principle with me, that all good government is and must be republican. But at the same time, your candour will agree with me, that there is not in lexicography a more fraudulent word. Whenever I use the word republic with approbation, I mean a government, in which the people have collectively, or by representation, an essential share in the Sovereignty. The Republican forms of *Poland* and *Venice* are much worse, and those of *Holland* and *Bern* very little better, than the monarchical form in France before the late revolution. By the republican form, I know you do not mean the plan of MILTON, NEEDHAM or TURGOT; for after a fair trial of its miseries, the simple monarchical form will ever be, as it has ever been, preferred to it by mankind.—Are we not, my friend, in danger of rendering the word republican unpopular in this country, by an indiscreet, indeterminate and

and equivocal use of it?—The people of *England* have been obliged to wean themselves from the use of it, by making it unpopular and unfashionable, because they found it was artfully used by some, and simply understood by others, to mean the government of their *interregnum* parliament. They found they could not wean themselves from that destructive form of government, so entirely, as that a mischievous party would not still remain in favour of it, by any other means than by making the words republic and republican unpopular. They have succeeded to such a degree, that with a great majority of that nation, a republican is as unamiable as a witch, a blasphemer, a rebel, or a tyrant. If in this country the word republic should be generally understood, as it is by some, to mean a form of government inconsistent with a mixture of three powers, forming a mutual balance, we may depend upon it, that such mischievous effects will be produced by the use of it, as will compel the people of *America* to renounce, detest, and execrate it, as the English do. With these explanations, restrictions and limitations, I agree with you, in your love of republican government; but in no other sense. With you I have also the honour, most perfectly, to harmonize in your sentiments of the humanity and wisdom of promoting education, in knowledge, virtue, and benevolence. But I think that these will confirm mankind in the opinion of the necessity of preserving and strengthening the dykes against the ocean, its tides and storms. Human appetites, passions, prejudices, and self-love, will never be conquered by benevolence and knowledge alone, introduced by human means. The Millenium itself neither supposes nor implies it. All civil government is then to cease, and the Messiah is to reign. That happy and holy state is therefore wholly out of this question. We agree in the utility of universal education; but will nations agree in it as fully and extensively as we do? And be at the expence of it? We know, with as much certainty as attends any human knowledge, that they will not. We cannot therefore with safety advise the people to depend for *their* safety, liberty and security upon hopes and blessings which we know will not fall to their lot. If we do our duty then to the people, we shall not deceive them, to depend upon what is not in their power, and will not relieve them. Philosophers, ancient and modern, do not appear to me to have studied nature, the whole of nature, and nothing but nature. Lycurgus's principle was war and family pride; Solon's was what the people would bear, &c. The best writings of antiquity upon government, those I mean of *Aristotle*, *Zeno*, and *Cicero*, are lost. We have human nature, society, and universal history, to observe and study, and from these we may draw all the real principles which ought to be regarded. Disciples will follow their masters, and interested partizans their chieftains, let us like it or not—we cannot help it. But if the true principles can be discovered, and fairly, fully, and impartially laid before the people, the more light encreases, the more the reason of them will be seen, and the more disciples they will have. Prejudice, passion, and private interest, which will always mingle in human enquiries, one would think, might be enlisted on the side of truth, at least in the greatest number, for certainly the majority are interested in the truth, if they could see to the end of all its consequences. "Kings have been deposed by aspiring nobles." True, and never by any other. "These," the nobles I suppose, "have waged everlasting war against the common rights of man." True, when they have been possessed of the *summa imperii* in one body, without a check; so have the plebeians—so have the people—so have kings—so has human nature, in every shape and combination, and so it ever will

will. But on the other hand, the nobles have been essential parties in the preservation of liberty, whenever and wherever it has existed. In Europe, they alone have preserved it against kings and people, wherever it has been preserved, or at least with very little assistance from the people. One hideous despotism, as horrid as that of Turkey, would have been the lot of every nation of Europe, if the nobles had not made stands. By nobles I mean not peculiarly an hereditary nobility, or any particular modification, but the natural and actual aristocracy among mankind. The existence of this you will not deny. You and I have seen four noble families rise up in *Boston**.

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These are as really a nobility in our town, as the *Howards*, *Somersets*, *Berties*, &c. in England. Blind, undistinguishing reproaches against the aristocratical part of mankind, a division which nature has made, and we cannot abolish, are neither pious nor benevolent. They are as pernicious as they are false--they serve only to foment prejudice, jealousy, animosity, envy, and malevolence. They serve no ends but those of sophistry, fraud, and the spirit of party. It would not be true, but it would not be more egregiously false to say, that the *people* have waged everlasting war against the rights of men.

"The love of liberty, you say, is interwoven in the soul of man." So it is, according to *La Fontaine*, in that of a wolf, and I doubt whether it be much more rational, generous or social, in one than the other, until in man it is enlightened by experience, reflection, education, and civil and political institutions, which are first produced and constantly supported and improved by a few, that is by the nobility. The wolf in the fable, who preferred running in the forest, lean and hungry, to the fleshy, plump, and round sides of the dog, because he found the latter was sometimes restrained, had more love of liberty than most men. The numbers of men in all ages have preferred ease, slumber and good cheer, to liberty, when they have been in competition. We must not then depend upon the love of liberty in the soul of man alone, for its preservation. Some political institutions must be prepared to assist this love, against its enemies. Without these, the struggle will ever end only in a change of impositions and impostors. When the people, who have no property, feel the power in their own hands, to determine all questions by a majority, they ever attack those who have property, till the injured men of property lose all patience, and recur to finesse, trick and stratagem, to outwit those who have too much strength, because they have too many hands to be resisted any other way. Let us be impartial, then, and speak the whole truth. Till we do, we shall never discover all the true principles that are necessary. The multitude, therefore, as well as the nobles, must have a check. This is one principle. "Were the people of England free, after they had obliged king John to concede to them their ancient rights?"—The people never did this. There was no people who pretended to any thing. It was the nobles alone. The people pretended to nothing but to be villains, vassals, and retainers to the king, or the nobles. The nobles, I agree, were not free, because all was determined by a majority of their votes, or by arms, not by law. Their feuds deposed their "Henrys, Edwards and Richards" to gratify lordly ambition—patrician rivalry, and "family pride." But if they had not been deposed, those Kings would have become despots, because the people would not, and

* In the original letter, these four families are named: From delicacy towards the respectable individuals belonging to them, the names are omitted in the publication, and they are altogether immaterial to the argument of the letter.

and could not, join the nobles in any regular and constitutional opposition to them. They would have become despots, I repeat it, and that by means of the villains, vassals and retainers aforesaid. It is not family pride, my friend, but family popularity, that does the great mischief, as well as the great good. Pride, in the heart of man, is an evil fruit, and concomitant of every advantage; of riches, of knowledge, of genius, of talents, of beauty, of strength, of virtue, and even of piety. It is sometimes as ridiculous, and often pernicious, but it is even sometimes, and in some degree, useful.—But the pride of families would be always, and only ridiculous, if it had not family popularity to work with. The attachment and devotion of the people to some families, inspires them with pride. As long as gratitude, or interest, ambition or avarice, love, hope or fear, shall be human motives of action, so long will numbers attach themselves to particular families. When the people will, in spite of all that can be said or done, cry a man or a family up to the skies, exaggerate all his talents and virtues, not hear a word of his weakness or faults, follow implicitly his advice, detest every man he hates, adore every man he loves, and knock down all who will not swim down the stream with him, or them, where is your remedy? When a man, or family, are thus popular, how can you prevent them from being proud? You and I know of instances in which popularity has been a wind, a tide, and a whirlwind. The history of all nations and ages is full of such examples. Popularity, that has great fortune to dazzle—splendid largesses to excite warm gratitude, sublime, beautiful and uncommon genius or talents, to produce deep admiration, or any thing to support high hopes and strong fears, will be proud, and its power will be employed to mortify enemies, gratify friends, procure votes, emoluments and power. Such family popularity ever did, and will govern in every nation, in every climate, hot and cold, wet and dry—among civilized and savage people—Christians and Mahometans—Jews and Heathens. Declamation against family pride is a pretty juvenile exercise, but unworthy of a Statesman. They know the evil and danger is too serious to be sported with. The only way, God knows, is to put these families in an hole by themselves, and set two watches upon them—a superior to them all on one side, and the people on the other.

There are a few popular men in the Massachusets, my friend, who have, I fear, less honour, sincerity, and virtue, than they ought to have. These, if they are not guarded against, may do another misfortune. They may create a party spirit, and a mobbish spirit, instead of a spirit of liberty, and produce another *Wat Tyler's* rebellion. They can do no more. But I really think their party language ought not to be countenanced, nor their Shiboleths pronounced. The miserable stuff that they utter, about the *well born*, is as despicable as themselves. The *eugeneis* of the Greeks—the *bien nes* of the French—the *welgebornen* of the Germans and Dutch—the beloved families of the Greeks, are but a few examples of national expressions of the same thing, for which every nation on earth has the same expression. One would think that our scribblers were all sons of redemptioners, or transported convicts. They think with Tarquin, "In novo populo ubi omnis repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas sit, futurum locum forti ac strenuo viro." Let us be impartial. There is not more of family pride on one side, than of vulgar malignity and popular envy on the other. Popularity in one family raises envy in another. But popularity of the least deserving will triumph over envy and malignity, while that which is acquired by real merit will very often be overborne and oppressed by it. Let us do justice to the people,

and

and to the nobles, for nobles there are, as I have before proved, in Boston, as well as *Madrid*; but to do justice to both, you must establish an arbitrator between them. This is another principle. It is time that you and I should have some sweet commune together. I do not believe that we, who have preserved for more than thirty years an uninterrupted friendship, and have so long thought and acted harmoniously together in the worst of times, are now so far asunder in sentiment, as some people pretend. In full confidence of which, I have used this freedom. JOHN ADAMS.

Character of eminent FRENCH STATESMEN.

From New Translation of Memoirs of Marmontel. (By the Author of the Swiss Emigrants. Edinburgh, 1808.)

MAUREPAS.

MAUREPAS, after a ministry of thirty years, and a long exile, had suffered a still longer period of disgrace under the deceased king, for a very slight fault, at which the royal family had never felt any displeasure. In his retreat, he had acquired that respect which is granted to age, and to unmerited misfortune, supported with dignity. His former ministry had been distinguished only by the ruin of the navy; but as the timid policy of Cardinal Fleury had palsied this part of our forces, the negligence of Maurepas might have been a matter of necessity; and in a subordinate place, where he was under no necessity of being a statesman, he had only to display his natural qualities, the agreeable manners of a man of the world, and the talents of a courtier.

He was superficial, and incapable of any profound and serious application, but endowed with that quickness of perception which instantly penetrates into the most complicated part of business. In council, his habitual dexterity supplied the want of study and meditation. As courteous, as mild, as his father had been harsh and blunt; his mind was pliant, flexible, full of stratagems to attack, of address to defend himself, of subterfuges to elude, of quick turns to shift a subject at will, of witticisms whose pleasantry might disconcert the serious, of expedients to extricate himself from a slippery and difficult position; his eye instantaneously seized whatever was weak and ridiculous in men; with imperceptible art he drew them into his snare, or led them on to his purpose; with an art still more formidable, he could throw ridicule on every thing, even on merit itself, when he wished to undervalue it. All these arts, joined to that of enlivening, of simplifying the labour of the cabinet, rendered Maurepas the most seducing of ministers. Had nothing more been wanting than to teach the young king how to handle affairs lightly and skilfully, to laugh at men and things, and to turn the duty of reigning into an amusement, Maurepas would have been, beyond all comparison, the man to be chosen. Hopes had been perhaps entertained, that age and misfortune might have rendered his character more firm, more steady, and more energetic. But he was naturally feeble, indolent, selfish; loved his own comfort and repose; wished his old age to be respected, but peaceful; shunned whatever could make his suppers dull, or his sleep restless; he hardly believed in the reality of difficult virtues, and regarded a pure attachment to the public good, as mere ostentation or hypocrisy; cared little for rendering his ministry splendid, and made the art of government consist in managing every thing quietly, by adopt-

adopting always temporary expedients, rather than adhering to fixed principles. Maurepas, therefore, was in old age what he had been in his youth, an agreeable man, quite taken up with himself, and uniting the characters of minister and courtier.

A watchful attention to preserve his ascendant over the mind of the king, and his predominance in the councils, made him easily become jealous, even of those whom he himself had chosen; and this uneasiness was the only active passion of his soul. In other respects, there was no spring, no vigour, either for doing good or evil; but weakness without kindness, malice without atrocity, resentment without anger, carelessness for a future, with which he would have nothing to do. He might perhaps be sincerely desirous of the public good, when he could bring it about with perfect security to himself; but this desire was cooled the moment he saw either his credit or his repose in danger. Such was always the character of this old man, who had been given to the young king as his guide and adviser.

As it was easy for him to see that frankness and kindness formed the ground-work of the character of this prince, he studied, in the first place, to appear kind and frank. The king made no secret to him of that excessive timidity which had been left by the first impressions of childhood. He perceived, therefore, that the surest mode of gaining his kindness, was to make those duties which now terrified him appear easy. He employed his talent of simplifying affairs, in order to render their burden lighter. But, whether it was that he regarded inveterate evils as now past remedy; whether his indolence and levity prevented him from discovering them, or whether he neglected them as maladies arising from an excess of strength and health, and perhaps as constitutional vices inherent in the body politic, he did not allow the young king to trouble his mind with them, but assured him, that all things would go on well, provided they were wisely and moderately directed. The excuse of Cardinal Fleury for his pusillanimous anxiety, was, that an edifice which had lasted more than 1300 years, must bend to its fall, and that while we propped it up, there was a danger of shaking it: on the contrary, the pretence of Maurepas for his indolent security was, that a kingdom so vigorously constituted, would be easily restored by its natural strength, and that it might therefore be allowed to subsist with its faults and abuses.

Turgot.

Turgot was deeply sensible, that a reduction of expence, economy in collecting the revenue, the abolition of privileges burdensome to commerce and agriculture, and a more equal distribution of taxes through the different classes of the people, were the true remedies which must be applied to the great malady of the state, and of this he found it easy to convince a king who breathed nothing but justice and love for his people. But Maurepas, now seeing that this esteem and confidence of the young king for his new minister was going too far, became jealous of his own work, and hastened to destroy it.

In a country, where so many persons live by abuses and disorders, a man who introduced regularity and economy into the finances, a man whom no credit could bend or favour corrupt, must necessarily have as enemies all those whose requests he either refused, or was ever likely to refuse. Turgot was too proud and too candid to descend to court intrigues: his demeanour was severe, and he was said to want address; and when ridicule, which with us sinks the value of every thing, had once seized upon him, Maurepas perceived that his ruin would be easily accomplished. He began with listening, with encouraging by a smile the ill-natured remarks

of

of the courtiers. His next step was to own, that the views of Turgot were rather those of a theoretical reasoner than of a real man of business; that the public opinion had been mistaken with respect to the ability of this pretended sage; that his head was full of nothing but philosophical reveries and speculations, without any experience of business, any knowledge of men, any capacity for the management of finance, or any inventive powers for supplying the pressing exigencies of the state: he had a system of perfection which did not belong to this world, and was to be found only in books; a minute search after that ideal excellence which is never to be found; instead of the means of providing for present exigencies, vague and fantastical schemes for a distant futurity; a number of ideas, but these confused; great extent of knowledge, but foreign to the purpose of his ministry; the pride of Lucifer; and, along with his presumption, the most inflexible obstinacy.

These confidential observations of the old man, which were spread from mouth to mouth, that they might reach the king's ear, were the more successful from not being absolutely devoid of plausibility. Turgot was surrounded by studious men, who had devoted themselves to economical science, and formed a kind of sect, the object of whose labours was doubtless valuable, but whose confident language, sententious tone, and sometimes chimerical notions, wrapt in an odd and obscure style, gave scope for raillery. Turgot associated with them, and expressed an esteem of which they themselves boasted too loudly, representing it as greater than it really was. It was not difficult, therefore, for his enemies to represent him as the head of the sect, and the ridicule attached to the name of economist fell upon him.

Besides, there is no doubt that Turgot, proud of the uprightness of his intentions, valued himself more on being dexterous in business, than on being pliant and engaging in his intercourse with the court; his address was mild and polite, but cold. You were sure of finding him just, but inflexible in his principles; and interest and favour could not brook the immoveable tranquillity with which he rejected their applications.

Calonne.

A post so slippery, (that of Comptroller General of the finances,) from which every man fell, might, one would think, have intimidated the ambition of candidates; yet this passion became only the more ardent; nor was there a man of intrigue in any of the avenues of favour, who, if he possessed the slightest knowledge of business, did not aspire at filling the place of him who had fallen.

Amid this crowd, a man of ingenuity and talents distinguished himself: it was Calonne. He had resorted to means of success, the more singular from their simplicity. Far from concealing his ambition, he had published it; and instead of the austerity with which some of his predecessors had armed themselves, he had employed every means of making himself agreeable, especially to women; he was known by them as the most obliging of men, and when he confided his views to such as were in power, he was lavish of every hope which could gain him their votes. Accordingly, they never ceased to extol his information, his ability, his genius. His manner towards men was little less engaging, in consequence of an easy and natural politeness, which marked distinctions without making them offensive; and by an air of good will, which seemed favourable to every man's ambition. At every new change he was called upon by the unanimous voice of the higher circles. At last he was named, and on his arrival at Fontainbleau, where the court was, you would have said

said that he held in his hand the horn of abundance; it was a kind of triumph.

At first, thinking himself at a fountain of inexhaustible wealth, and never calculating either the wants or the expences which awaited him, but intoxicated with his prosperity, in which he expected soon to see that of the state, he despised all foresight, and neglected all economy, as unworthy of a powerful king. Convinced that the first art of a man in power was the art of pleasing, he trusted to favour for his fortune; and studied only to render himself agreeable to those who sought to become formidable in order to sell their favour. He thus saw himself suddenly surrounded with praise and vain glory. People talked of nothing but the graces of his address and the charms of his language. It was in order to paint his character, that the expression of *formes elegantes** was borrowed from the arts; and *l'obligeance*, a new word, seemed invented for him. The ministry of finance was said never to have been filled with so much gaiety, ease, and dignity. The readiness with which he dispatched business astonished every person, and the gaiety with which he treated the most serious matters made him be admired as a man of prodigious capacity. Even those, in short, who ventured to doubt if he was the best of ministers, were forced to acknowledge that he was the most delightful. It was published that he did business with the king in such a manner as to make it a mere amusement: there was nothing thorny, nothing laborious, no difficulty for the present, no anxiety for the future. The king was at ease, and every one was satisfied; till, at the end of three years and a few months of this brilliant and smiling administration, the fatal secret was disclosed, that the state was undone.

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* Elegant forms.

Brienne.

Brienne had distinguished himself in the States of Languedoc. He had there shewn the abilities suited to his office; and within a small sphere of administration, had rendered it possible to believe him an able man. Like Calonne, he had that quick, hasty, determined character which imposes on the multitude. He had something too of the address of Maurepas. But he had neither the pliancy and agreeable manners of the one, nor the look of good humour and affability of the other. Naturally artful, subtle, penetrating, he neither could conceal these qualities, nor wished to conceal them. His look, while it observed, looked through you; even in his gaiety there was something which prevented you from being at ease; and his expression had something too sly, which disposed you to mistrust. In his intellectual character, there was a sagacity which resembled cunning; his ideas were clear, and extended tolerably far, but only over the surface; he had some information, but quite scattered; glimpses rather than views; a mind, if I may so speak, glittering like a cut diamond from a number of little surfaces. In great subjects he could easily make himself master of the minute details, but was quite incapable of comprehending the whole. His moral character displayed the most keen priestly selfishness, and the eagerness of avarice united in the highest degree with that of ambition. In a world which merely skims over the surface, Brienne knew how to employ a sort of political small-talk, concise, rapid, interrupted with those intervals of mysterious silence, by which a man seems to intimate that, had he chosen, he could have said a great deal more, and which leave something vague and unlimited in the opinion formed of his capacity. This manner of bringing himself forward while he pretended to conceal himself, this apparent ability which was more re-

serve and discretion, this alternate use of half words and of studied silence, with sometimes a slight and disdainful censure of any thing that was not done by himself, wondering that nobody saw how it might have been done better; in this really consisted the whole art and secret of Brienne. He shewed only patterns of himself, and even these were often not of his own stuff. Nevertheless, in almost every circle where political reputation was determined, no one doubted that when he became minister, his head would be replete with grand views, and his portfolio filled with the most luminous projects. He became minister, and his portfolio and his head were found equally empty.

Account of the rising out of the Sea of the new Island of SANTORINI, *in* 1707.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE attention of the present age has been arrested by some very remarkable phenomena of nature; the eruption of volcanoes, the fall of mountains, &c. and I observe with pleasure that you have been attentive to gratify your readers by the most particular account of these interesting occurrences. But of all these phenomena which have ever occurred, the most extraordinary perhaps is that, which took place at the beginning of this century, of the rising of an island out of the sea, and that at a place which had before appeared of unfathomable depth. A curious account of it is given in the first volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes*, Paris Edition, 1780, in 26 vols. 12mo. As this work is in few hands, and, so far as I know, has not ever appeared in English, the following translation of it may be gratifying to your readers.

M.

Santorini is one of the most southern islands in the Archipelago, nearly a hundred miles distant from Candia. It is about twelve or fifteen leagues in circuit. Its soil is very dry, and yields only barley and cotton. A number of figs are still dried, and in particular excellent wines are made in it. The coast, which looks to the New Island and the two Camnenis, has a terrible aspect. It consists of nothing but precipices and black rocks, exhibiting all the appearances of the long-continued action of fire.

There are in the island five large fortified towns which are called *Castles*. *Scaro* is the most considerable. It is built on a little cape advancing very far into the sea. Of all the castles, it is the nearest to the new isle, which is only three miles from it.

The two isles, or rather rocks, called Camneni, are inhabited. If Santorini did not anciently rise out of the sea, these certainly did. The great Camneni, as being the oldest, has some verdure after rain. The little Camneni, which is near to Santorini, is always black and barren. Between these two isles, but much nearer the little one than the great, rose the New Isle of which we are here to speak.

On the 23d May 1707, at day-break; we perceived the New Isle beginning to rise from the sea between the great and little Camneni, about three miles from Santorini.—On the 18th, about mid-day, two slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Santorini. We did not pay much attention to them; but afterwards we had reason to think that this was the moment when the New Isle began to be detached from the bottom of the sea, and to rise upon the surface of the water. However this be, some sailors having seen, early in the morning, the first points of the rising isle, without being yet able to distinguish well what it was, imagined that it might be the remains of some shipwreck, which the sea had brought thither

thither during the night. In this thought, and in the hope of being among the first to profit by it, they went thither in haste; but when they found that instead of floating wrecks, they were rocks and solid land, they returned much terrified, publishing every where what they had seen.

The consternation was general thro'-out Santorini, where it was known that these new lands had never appeared in the neighbourhood, without causing great disasters to the island.—Nevertheless, two or three days having elapsed without any thing fatal occurring, some inhabitants, bolder than the rest, formed the resolution of going to the spot and observing how matters stood. They continued long viewing it attentively on all sides; then not seeing that there was any danger, they approached and landed. Curiosity made them go from rock to rock, where they found a kind of white stone which was cut like bread, and so much resembled it in figure, colour, and consistence, that unless from the taste, it might have been taken for real wheaten bread. They were better pleased to find a number of oysters sticking to the rocks, a thing very rare at Santorini; and they began picking off as many as they could. Suddenly, when they least expected, they felt the rocks moving, and all trembling beneath their feet. Fear made them quickly leave off their fishing and leap into the boat. This movement was that of the isle rising, which visibly grew, so as in a very few days to gain nearly twenty feet in height, and about twice as much in breadth.

As this movement, by which the new isle became every day higher and broader, was not always equal, so it did not increase every day equally on all sides. Sometimes even it sunk and diminished at one place, while it rose and spread in another. One day among others, a rock, very remarkable for its size and figure, having risen from the sea at forty or fifty paces from the middle of the isle, I observed it particularly during four days, at the end of which it sunk back into the sea, and appeared no more. Some others, after having repeatedly shewn themselves and returned back, at length appeared again and became fixed. All these different operations shook very much the little Camneni, and we remarked on its summit a long cleft which had not before appeared. Meanwhile the sea in the gulf often changed its colour. It became of a bright green, then of a reddish colour, and last of a pale yellow, all accompanied with a great stench.

On the 16th July we saw, for the first time, smoke issuing, not from the part of the isle which appeared, but from a chain of black rocks, which rose suddenly at the distance of sixty paces, and from a part of the sea of which till then the bottom had never been found. These formed, during some time, as it were two separate isles, of which the one was called the White Isle, and the other the Black Isle, on account of their different colour, but which were not long of uniting, in such a manner, however, that those black rocks which came out last became the centre of the whole island. The smoke which issued from this chain of rocks, was thick and whitish, like that which comes from many lime-kilns united in one. The wind blew it upon one of the habitations situated at the extremity of the gulf, and it penetrated every where, without causing much inconvenience, the smell not being very offensive.

On the night between the 19th and 20th of July, we saw, rising from the middle of this smoke, tongues of fire. This sight caused serious reflections to the inhabitants of Santorini, particularly those of the castle of Scaro. They were the most exposed of all, both by the neighbourhood, since they were not more than half a league from the burning isle, and by their situa-

situation; Scaro being built on the point of a very narrow promontory, half suspended, as it were, upon precipices which are bounded by the sea. At the sad view of the fire and smoke which were darting up so near them, they could expect nothing, they said, but to be blown into the air on account of the veins of combustible matter which they had reason to think extended under their feet from the new isle, and which would soon take fire; or else to be thrown into the sea, by some sudden earthquake, which could not fail soon to happen. For these good reasons they formed the resolution to abandon the castle, and retire with their effects into some other isle, or at least to change their habitation, till they saw where all this would end. The Turks, who were then at Santorini to raise the tribute which the island pays to the Grand Signior, were not the least terrified. Struck beyond imagination at seeing fires rise from so deep a sea, they exhorted every one to pray to God, and to make their children walk through the streets, crying aloud *Kyrie, eleison;* because, said they, these children not having yet offended God, they are more likely to appease his anger than grown up persons. Yet this fire was still but little, since it issued only from one small spot of the black isle, and did not appear during the day.

With regard to the white isle, neither fire nor smoke was ever seen in it. Yet it failed not continually to increase, but the black isle increased much more rapidly, Every day we saw great rocks rising up, which rendered it sometimes longer, and sometimes broader, and that in the most sensible manner. Sometimes these rocks were close to the isle, sometimes they were very remote; so that in less than a month, we reckoned to the number of four black isles, which in four days united and formed only one. We remarked also that the smoke had encreased very much, and that as there was then no wind blowing, it mounted so high as to be seen from Candia, from Naxos, and from other distant isles. During the night, this smoke appeared all on fire, at the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and the sea was covered with a substance, or foam, reddish in certain places, and yellowish in others. So pestilential an odour was spread throughout all Santorini, that they were obliged to burn perfumes, and to kindle fires in the streets. This odour lasted only a day and a half. A fresh gale from the south-west dispersed it; but while banishing one evil, brought with it another. It carried this burning smoke, over a great part of the best vineyards of Santorini, where the grapes were almost ripe. In one night they were all burnt. We remarked also that wherever this smoke was conveyed, it blackened silver and copper, and gave the inhabitants violent headachs, accompanied with severe vomiting. At this time the white isle sunk all at once more than ten feet.

On the 31st July, we observed that the sea smoked and boiled on two places one at thirty and the other at sixty paces from the Black Isle. In these two spaces, each of which formed a perfect circle, the water appeared like oil on the fire. This lasted more than a month, during which time a quantity of dead fish was found on the shore.

The night following we heard a hollow sound like the reports of a number of distant cannons, and almost immediately after, there issued from the middle of the furnace two long lances of fire, which rose to a great height, and were immediately extinguished.

On the first of August, the same hollow sound was repeatedly heard.—It was followed by a smoke, not white as formerly, but of a bluish black, and which, notwithstanding a very fresh gale from the north, rose in the form of a pillar to a prodigious height.—Had it been night, the whole of this

long

long pillar of smoke would, I believe, have had the appearance of fire.

On the the 7th of August, the noise was not so hollow. It was like that of many large stones falling at once into a deep pit. It is very probable that they were large rocks, which, after having been torn up along with the foundation of the isle, were then broken off by their own weight, and fell back into the gulf. What seems to confirm this idea, is, that during these great reports, I saw the extremities of the isle in a continual motion, the rocks which formed them coming and going, disappearing and then appearing anew. This noise, after having lasted many days, changed into another much stronger. This had such a resemblance to that of thunder, that when it really thundered, which happened three or four times, there was little difference between the two.

21*st August*.—The fire and smoke remarkably diminished. There appeared even very few fires during the night; but at the point of day they acquired greater violence than ever.—The smoke was red and very thick, and the fire which came out was so fierce, that the earth round the black island, smoked and boiled in a surprising manner. During the night, I had the curiosity to observe, with a prospect glass, all this collection of fires. Including the great furnace, which burned on the summit of the island, I counted to the number of sixty, which had a very brilliant lustre. Perhaps there were on the other side of the island as many more, which I could not see.

22*d August*.—In the morning, I found that the island was become much higher than it had been in the evening. I found also that a chain of rocks, nearly fifty feet in height, after rising from the water during the night, had greatly augmented in breadth. The sea, besides, was still covered with that reddish foam of which I have spoken, and which carried every where an insupportable stench.

5th September.—The fire opened a passage to the extremity of the black island towards Therasia, which is asserted by some authors to have formerly been joined to Santorini, from which it was separated by an earthquake. The fire issued from it only for a few days, during which less came from the great furnace.

If the anxiety, which occupied us day and night, had allowed us to be sensible to any amusement, the spectacle which we then enjoyed would have been one to us. Thrice there rose from the great orifice, as it were, three of the largest sky rockets, of the most brilliant and beautiful fire. It was quite otherwise the following nights. After the ordinary discharges of subterraneous thunder, we saw coming off all at once, as it were, long trains sparkling with a million of lights, which, following each other, rose very high, and then fell back in a rain of stars upon the island, which appeared completely illuminated. This amusement was a little disturbed by a new phenomenon, which was thought by some to be a bad prognostic. From amid these flying fires, there came off a very long lance of fire, which, after remaining some time immoveable over the castle of Scaro, went and lost itself in the clouds.

To be concluded in our next.

Explanation of an apparent Contradiction, in the 3d volume of the Transactions and Essays of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

IN the review of that work, in the Scots Magazine for August 1807, the following very natural observations occur, viz.

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"One circumstance however ought to be considered. Mr S. strongly recommends the feeding of black cattle along with sheep. But in the treatise on the diseases of sheep, this is deprecated as a certain means of producing the rot, (470.) It ought certainly to be investigated which of the two is in the right."

In explaining this apparent difficulty Mr S. has only to observe, that he recommends this indiscriminate pasturing of sheep and cattle, only on farms where sickness prevails, in the districts of the Highlands, and where there is no danger of the rot. Experience has demonstrated that on sound dry pastures, cloathed with plenty of heath, and rising from a light gravelly soil, a mixture of stocks has no such tendency to induce the rot, as it is found to have on green pastures rising from a damp soil, incumbent on clay. It has also been thought that such a mixture has a tendency to diminish the hazards arising from sickness, in dry sheep walks. The meaning of Mr S. may be collected from the 3d. vol. of the above work, page 570. "If different animals pasture on the same grounds, it will be found that cattle do little injury to sheep walks, except on soft pastures liable to the rot: but sheep injure the cow pastures, by eating them too bare."—This remark was meant of the highlands, where sickness abounds, but rot seldom appears.

Edinburgh,
12th Feb. 1808.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Illustrations of the General Evidence of Christ's Resurrection. By George Cook, Minister of Laurencekirk, 8vo. 7s. Hill, 1808.

THIS is an elaborate and judicious treatise on a subject of unquestionable importance. The resurrection forms, as it were, the corner stone of the Evidences of Christianity, and, connected as it is with some of its most important and interesting doctrines, it becomes deserving of peculiar attention. Many readers, to whom a survey of *all* the evidences of Christianity would appear a complicated and laborious task, will be pleased to find its truth established in a satisfactory manner, by one event, whose greatness and extraordinary nature, entitle it to a pre-eminence over all the others, which accompanied the promulgation of this divine system.

Mr Cook's first argument is to us original. It certainly possesses great ingenuity, and establishes at least a strong presumption in favour of the event to be proved. It is derived from the prophesies of Jesus, relating to his own resurrection. The author justly contends, that no impostor, especially one who must have possessed so much prudence and ability, would have ventured upon a prediction which he knew could not be fulfilled, and the failure of which must have terminated his pretensions to the character of a prophet.

The author proceeds, in the second part, to consider the "evidence arising from the fact, that at the precise time specified by Jesus, his body was not to be found in the sepulchre, altho' the most effectual precautions had been taken to prevent its removal." If it had not, it would certainly have been produced; the watchful discipline of Roman troops rendered it extremely improbable that a whole band should have fallen asleep; nor is there the least likelihood that men of that timid character which the apostles had uniformly displayed, should, upon so improbable a chance, venture to make the daring attempt of carrying off the body of Jesus. To this part of the evidence Mr Cook gives the name of *circumstantial*, a species to which the greatest value is uniformly attached.

That

That exhibited in the present instance, he conceives to be such as no man would hesitate in determining from, with regard to the character, or even the life, of a fellow creature. Yet all that is here claimed is, that it should prepare men's minds for the reception of the positive evidence, and should obviate those prejudices to which the miraculous nature of the event might tend to give rise.

In the next part, we are introduced to the positive evidence. It relates to those proofs of the resurrection which arise from "the positive testimony of those who were witnesses of the fact." These were upwards of five hundred, but Mr Cook thinks it enough to confine himself to the apostles, who must be supposed to have known him most intimately. The following reply to the objection derived from the small number to whom Jesus appeared, seems very deserving of attention.

The objection which has been sometimes made to the fact of the resurrection from the circumstance of our Lord not having appeared to the whole nation of the Jews, is so highly unreasonable, that I am satisfied it cannot, for a moment, weigh with any person who calmly reflects upon it. The demand which it implies, is indefinite, the Jewish nation comprehending many who had never seen Jesus, or who had paid to him little attention. Even they who were in the practice of listening to his discourses, and of frequenting the places to which he usually resorted, were not so well qualified as his most intimate friends to recognise his person. Accordingly, supposing he had shewn himself to the Jews, and that they had testified that he did so, still their testimony would have been estimated by the testimony of those who were most familiar with him. Without their support, it would have been the strongest ground to suspect that the people had been deluded by an impostor. As then the testimony of the apostles must have determined the value of any more remote testimony, it is evident that, provided this be sufficient, it is useless to regret the want of what must have leaned upon it; or, which is the same thing, it follows that this testimony was the most proper which could have been given, to establish future generations in the faith of the resurrection.

The evidence, derived from the testimony of the apostles, naturally divides itself into two parts; into the impossibility of their being themselves deceived, and into the impossibility of their having any temptation to deceive others. Both these points are here treated in a satisfactory manner. The following extract may afford a specimen of the author's mode of reasoning.

The gentleness and condescension of Jesus had completely gained the apostles' affections; they had no doubt that he really wrought miracles; and upon one remarkable occasion, they made an unequivocal confession of their belief. After an interesting and affectionate discourse, which, not long before he suffered, he delivered to them, they with one voice said, Now thou speakest plainly, we know that thou comest forth from God.

Yet, notwithstanding this faith, of the reality of which there cannot be the slightest doubt, no sooner did the enemies of Jesus come forth with an armed force to seize him, than they were intimidated; the greater part of them instantly forsook him; and when he came into the hall of judgment, he was accompanied only by that one who had made the most earnest, and, as he believed, the sincerest professions of zeal; who had not scrupled repeatedly to affirm, that although all the rest should deny him, he would die with him.

But, even with all this to strengthen him, his intrepidity was unequal to the trial. When he beheld the awful solemnity of the court before which his Master appeared; when he saw the cruelty which was exercised against him; when he thought that he himself might instantly experience the same barbarous treatment, and might be consigned to the death which was to be inflicted on Jesus, his mind was over-

overpowered, the open manliness, the energy of his character were destroyed, insomuch that when the persons who were standing near him insinuated that he was a disciple, he denied that he had ever seen the Lord: and when he was more closely urged, he did not hesitate to swear that he knew not the man.

Even after a look from Jesus, by recalling the events of happier times, and by irresistibly placing before him his meanness and insincerity, filled him with confusion and remorse, his spirit dissolved in weakness; he did not repair his error and vindicate his attachment to his Master, by absolutely declaring that he believed him to be the Son of God; by bearing testimony to the purity and virtue which so eminently distinguished him; by imploring that he might be involved in the same condemnation; but he went out and wept bitterly.

Yet these very men who had shewn so much pusillanimity, whose love of life had borne down principle and attachment, and religious faith, in a very short period openly avowed their reverence for Jesus, and their conviction that he was the Messiah of the Jews and the Saviour of the world; they did so in the presence of those judges and magistrates, before whom they would have lately trembled; they argued with them in defence of their ministry, and listened with undaunted resolution, with unshaken purpose, to the threatenings by which their enemies hoped again to alarm them, and which the melancholy and recent fate of Jesus too certainly shewed them would soon be carried into execution; these very men did actually endure, with unfailing patience, every combination of wretchedness which barbarous ingenuity could devise; never felt the slightest emotions of terror; never entertained the idea of retracting their testimony, that they might escape from danger: and even in the immediate contemplation of death itself, placed before them too, when with undecayed faculties they could survey its horrors; they possessed a degree of composure and serenity, enjoyed by very few who, in the course of nature, and from the attack of ordinary disease, go down into the grave. P. 85.

And afterwards:

The fact that men who drew back from suffering when they believed suffering to be their duty, were afterwards reconciled to it, adds to the proof of their sincerity, arising from the mere circumstance that they endured persecution rather than retract their testimony; because it shews, that the strongest reluctance had been surmounted; reluctance, the removal of which in the case of theapostles can, I may now affirm, be imputed only to their conviction of the divine mission of their master, that is, to faith in his resurrection, or what cannot be admitted by any who do not believe in that event, to the strength which, according to his promise, he imparted to them after he had ascended to heaven.

And it may be observed, in confirmation of what has been said, that the apostles, even after they began to suffer, with intrepidity shewed the same aversion to suffering when viewed separately from the end for which they submitted to it, which like other men they had originally entertained. They did not, like other enthusiasts, whose extravagance the history of the church has recorded, court injury and provoke persecution; they uniformly shunned both when they could do so consistently with their duty. There is not one example of their inflicting torture upon themselves, that they might gain the applause of men, and receive the homage which, upon such grounds, the stupidity of superstition has often paid; but they were guided by the most reasonable motives. St Paul has in fact expressed these natural sentiments respecting their situation which must arise in the breast of every dispassionate man who considers it. P. 89.

The last part relates to evidence derived from "the success which attended the preaching of the apostles, founded on the fact that Christ rose from the dead." In the great extension which the author has given this part, he has, we think, rather deviated from that more limited design which his title announces, into the general miraculous evidence. Of this deviation, however,

ever, we have little reason to complain, since the new subject is both important in itself, and well handled. That part in particular which relates to Pagan worship and to the state of religious belief in the Roman empire, displays much information and ingenuity.

Upon the whole, we would recommend this publication as well adapted to answer the end which it proposes. The style is generally forcible and animated; almost the only objection we can make to it is, that the sentences are sometimes apt to extend to too great a length.

II. Adventures of Robert Drury during fifteen years confinement in the Island of Madagascar; with a description of that Island. 8vo. 8s.

THIS is one of the most curious and amusing works of the kind that we remember to have met with. The author was, at the age of 16, shipwrecked upon the coast of this island. He and the crew of the vessel in which he had sailed were immediately surrounded by the savage inhabitants and carried a considerable distance inland, to the town where their king resided. Here they soon found that all application for liberty was likely to be unavailing, as there was nothing upon which the sovereigns of this island more valued themselves, than upon having a number of white slaves in their possession. Drury however found his captivity less rigorous than the rest, as he happened to attract the eyes of the king's daughter, a young lady about the same age as himself, and though he seems to have felt more fear than love, yet as the lady made all the necessary advances, the courtship seemed in a fair way, when it was unexpectedly interrupted. The principal officers, unknown to Drury, formed and successfully executed a scheme of laying hold on the king's person, and thereby accomplishing their deliverance. They were soon surrounded by an immense multitude, whose attack they could never have resisted by force; but by placing the king in their front, and threatning to kill him the moment any violence was offered, they effectually kept in awe these loyal, though fierce savages. In this manner they accomplished part of their journey to the sea coast, and would doubtless have completed it in perfect safety, had they not, with the most inconceivable folly, consented to exchange, first the king for the prince, and then the prince for two or three of the nobles. As soon as this last exchange was made, the natives having no longer any thing to dread, rushed on and massacred the greater part of them and made the rest captives. Among the latter was our author, and the remainder of his journal is filled with the events of his long captivity. He was employed in various ways; in keeping their cattle, in attending their wives, in fighting their battles. He expresses, in a very natural and lively manner, the degree in which he was affected by the various vicissitudes of fortune thro' which he passed. And though he has no pretensions to the character of a philosophic observer, yet the plain unadorned manner in which he states the facts, gives a very correct idea of the condition of the country and the character of its inhabitants. They are divided into a number of tribes, each ruled by a sovereign, to whom they appear to pay very high respect. These sovereigns make frequent war, chiefly for the purpose of carrying off each others wives and cattle. The captives appear to have been well treated, for the principal wife of Drury's master was in that condition, and treated him with a kindness inspired by a sense of their common misfortune. Upon the whole, though like all

all savages ferocious in war, they appear to have been mild and rather amiable in their domestic intercourse.

Had our limits permitted, we should gladly have made some extracts from this work, as it is, we must content ourselves with recommending it as fitted to amuse, not unprofitably, a leisure hour.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MARMION; a Tale of Flodden Field. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or Heads of a Course of Lectures on that subject, read in the University or King's College of Aberdeen. By Gilbert Gerard, D.D. Professor of Divinity. 8vo. 2d. edition, 10s. 6d.

A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture; including an Essay on the causes of epidemical diseases. By Henry Robertson. M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Discourses explanatory of the object and plan of the course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy. By And. Coventry, M.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 4s.

Elements of Geognosy. Being Vol. III. and Part II. of the System of Mineralogy. By R. Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, &c. 8vo. 10s.

The Muscular Motions of the Human body. By John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Mountain Bard; being a collection of Scottish Ballads, and Legendary Tales. 2d. edition. By J. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. 8vo. 5s. fine 7s. 6d.

The Confederacy against Britain, a Sermon preached on the National Fast. By George Hill, D.D. Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews. 8vo.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE following remarkable advertisement has lately appeared:

A Gentleman, deceased, has bequeathed a sum not less than *Twelve Hundred Pounds* to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before the Judges, to be appointed, as after-mentioned.

A TREATISE,

which shall by them be determined to have the most merit upon the following Subjects, as expressed in his Will, viz.

"The evidence that there is a Being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly, to obviate Difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independant of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus: and from the whole to point out the Inferences most necessary for and useful to Mankind."

To the person who shall write and lay before the said Judges, a Treatise on the Subjects above-mentioned, which shall be found by them next in merit to the former, the Testator further bequeaths a Sum not less than *Four Hundred Pounds*, after deducting therefrom the expence of printing and binding, or purchasing three hundred printed copies of each of the said Treatises.

The Ministers of the established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of *Three Judges*, who are to decide, agreeably to certain Rules prescribed in the deed of Settlement, upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them: And it may

may be proper to mention, that, to discourage mean performances, the Judges are empowered, (*if unanimous only*) to find none of the Treatises produced of sufficient merit to entitle the writers to the premiums. This will, however, be no discouragement to any person of ability; and the Trustees hope it is a case which can scarcely happen.

The time allowed by the Testator for the composition of these Treatises extends to the 1st of January 1814;—and his Trustees do now intimate, in compliance with his appointment, that those who shall become Competitors for the said prizes, must transmit their Treatises to Alexander Galen, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen, in time to be with him on or before the said 1st day of January 1814, as none can be received after that date; and they must be sent free of all expence to the Trustees.

The Judges will then, without delay, proceeed to examine and decide upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them; and the Trustees will, at the first term of Whitsunday after the determination of the Judges, pay the premiums to the successful Candidates, agreeably to the will of the Testator.

As it tends much to an impartial decision, that the names of the authors should be concealed from the Judges, the Trustees request that the Treatises may not be exhibited in the hand-writing of their respective authors, or have their names annexed to them. Each Treatise must be distinguished by a peculiar motto: This motto must be written on the outside of a sealed letter, containing the author's name and his address, and sent along with his performance. The names of the successful Candidates only shall be known by opening their letters. The other letters shall be destroyed unopened. The writers of the unsuccessful Treatises may afterwards recover their copies, by applying to Mr Galen, and by mentioning only the motto which they may have assumed—Letters addressed as above, (post paid,) will meet with attention.

A new quarto edition, embellished with plates, of Mr Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel is now in the press.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE shutting of the ports of the Continent has had the effect of advancing the price of paper, owing to a deficiency of rags, which were imported chiefly from Germany and Italy, and also owing to the high price of smalts, which were imported from Saxony. This evil might be removed, in some degree, by the adoption of a system of domestic economy in the article of rags, which it is to be regretted, are in England generally wasted, notwithstanding the high price they are known to bear.

A Cabinet of English Poetry, containing all the entire pieces which are the most worthy of perusal in our language, will make its appearance in six elegant volumes, within a few days. This choice collection will contain, among numerous other poems, Paradise Lost, the Seasons, the Night Thoughts, the Chace, the Pleasures of the Imagination, the Economy of Health, the Essay on Man, the Rape of the Lock, the Deserted Village, the Traveller, the Minstrel, and indeed, all the best pieces of our best poets. Each volume will be embellished with an exquisitely finished portrait by Caroline Watson.

The first number of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed, by permission, to his Majesty, will appear in the course of next month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life; painted by Mr James Ward, and engraved by the first artists. The history and descriptions by Mr Lawrence, the Veterinary and Agricultural writer, with occasional observations by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates, of the Bull, Cow, labouring and fat

fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in such manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

Millin's late Travels in the South of France, published in Paris in four volumes, are now in course of publication in the current volume of the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

A new edition of Miss Edgeworth's Irish Bulls, altered and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

An Edition of the late Mr Harmer's Observations on Scripture, with numerous additions, by the Rev. A. Clarke (one edition of which was lately consumed by a fire in Fleet-street,) is reprinting, and may be expected in March.

The friends of the late Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. President of the literary Society of Manchester, will learn with satisfaction that the third and fourth volumes of Sermons, together with a new edition of the first and second will appear in the course of the month. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, will appear in the course of a few months, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life.

In the course of next month will be published the Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts, by the Rev. J. Grant, M. A.

The Chinese Drawings and Books which were sold by the Executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown to the British Museum, were sent from China to that nobleman, and consist of the following articles: Six Chinese books, in a folding case, and one on Accounts; a book representing twelve different sorts of Chinese Vessels; a fine Map of the Country of China, divided into compartments, elegantly delineated; twenty-four original Drawings of Fruits and Flowers, with their names in the Chinese language; one hundred Original Views of the Interior of China, with a great number of Figures, drawn by the best artists in China, with great taste and judgement, and very highly finished; thirty-six Original and highly-finished Drawings of the Manners, Customs, and Trades of China; one hundred and ten superb Drawings of the finest Flowers and Plants of China, finished in the most chaste, exquisite, and masterly style, by the first artists of that country.

A work entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art, has recently been put to press; it consists of a series of Letters from an old physician to his son, during his college and other studies, preparatory to his engaging in the active duties of his profession, and comprizes a history of physic, a view of the present state of medicine and medical practitioners; an account of the qualifications necessary for the profession, and a general view of the education and preparatory studies best adapted to qualify the pupil for the discharge of its duties.

Mrs Hall has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish a small Selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

A life of Luther, which is still a desideratum in British literature, is in great forwardness by Mr Bower. In this work it is proposed to exhibit a full and circumstantial account of the great Reformer, and of the revolution which he accomplished. The original and voluminous records have been searched with the most indefatigable diligence, the writings of Luther have been analysed, the contemporary history carefully studied, and such a body of information has been collected, as will, it is presumed, enable Mr Bower to exhibit a more complete and interesting picture of this extraordinary man than has yet been presented to the British Public.

Dr Shaw has in the press his lectures on Natural History, which he delivered at the Royal Institution last year. They will be illustrated with plates.

A new scientific work, or Cyclopedia, to be completed in about ten volumes, under the title of Pantologia, will make its appearance in a few weeks. It will comprehend Essays, Treatises, and Systems, arranged alphabetically, and likewise a general Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. It is intended to publish it in parts, three of which will make a volume in royal octavo. The authors are John Mason Good, Esq. Olinthus Gregory, A.M. of the Roy-

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Mr Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge.

Lord Holland has announced his intention of publishing, in the course of the present season, the unfinished Fragment of the Historical work of the late Mr Fox, relating to the house of Stuart.

Lord Valentia has sent to press his Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, and Egypt, in the years 1802, 3, 4, 5, and 6. They will make three volumes, and will be printed in royal and imperial quarto, and be embellished with forty-five highly-finished engravings, together with other plates, such as inscriptions, maps, &c.

Poetry.

GLENDONNEN'S RAID.

Continued from p. 848. Nov. 1807.

BUT fare-ye-well my good lord Bishop,
Before the sun shine on the tree,
We'll either lay yon castle low,
Or make them yield the gay ladye.

They rendezvouz'd beyond the bridge,
And counselled what to do and say;
Then they are on to the double tow'r
As fast as they can post away.

The watchman paced around the wall,
But gave no credit to his een,
When first he saw our Scottish lads
Come scouring o'er the dewy green.

But up then rose old Joseph Rook,
And stood upon the castle wa';
What's yon I hear so loud and oft?
I think it is the warder's blaw.

Oh no! Oh no! old Joseph Rook,
I heard it ere the dawn of morn;
The bear on Eden holms is ripe,
'Tis nothing but the harvest horn.

Away away ye drowsy watch,
They're fools who trust their life to thee,
For that's the Carlisle warder's blast,
Or else my lugs deceiveth me.

He looked ow'r his left shoulder
Between him and the rising day,
There he beheld our Scottish lads
As they came riding out the way.

Now Christ us save! old Joseph cry'd,
And struck him sharp above the brie,
For yonder comes the Scottish bands,
And herried men I fear are we.

The gates were barr'd, the men prepar'd,
And every thing in order set;
But ere they got the draw-bridge up
The Scots were rallying round the yett.

Who keeps the key? Glendonnen cry'd,
Come throw it o'er the wall to me,
Or laigh shall lye your lofty towers,
Before the sun sink in the sea.

But up then spoke auld Joseph Rook,
And O but he spoke angrilye,
What want ye here, ye hungry loons,
Go hame and claw your doups, quo he'.

There's neither gold nor booty here,
For which you grene so greedilye,
Nor ought for you but sword and spear,
And a stiff and stately gallows tree.

To lay our castle laigh on earth,
You'll find is easier said than done;
I'll tell you what will suit you more,
A haggies and a gaby spoon.

We neither ask your gold nor gear,
Nor will we sey your gallows tree;
We only want a maiden fair,
Your bonny lady Marjorye.

That lady's here, and that lady's dear,
And that lady's face you shall never see;
Were there never a lord in all England
That lady should not go with thee.

Her mother was a king's daughter,
Her father heir to earldoms three;
Were there never a lord in all England,
That lady should not go with thee.

But I will have that lady fair,
In spite of thee and all her kin,
So either bring her forth to me,
Or loose your gates and let me in.

My men are all to battle bred,
They're learn'd to fight, but not to flee,
And here we'll stand and force you forth,
Though Carlisle rise in thousands three.

But up then spake Sir George of Smale,
His growth was like the cedar tree,
The man that claims the lady fair
Shall first and foremost fight with me.

My brother woo's her for his bride,
And my brother's bride she soon will be;
Who likes to stay a fortnight here
A merry wedding they shall see.

I will not hear her claim'd nor nam'd
By any Norland loun like thee,

Unless a knight among you dare
Here fight and bear the palm from me.

But out then came the young Jock Greive,
And Johnny Armstrong out came he;
But both their offers were refused
For lack of equal dignitye.

Young Elliot of Breaken heard the vaunt,
The face of man ne'er feared he;
He crys, I'll wager Tarras hills
Against the Smale for a bout with thee.

And who art thou? and what art thou?
Sir George replied right boistrouslye,
For all your bold and warlike brow
Ye're but a child where fighters be.

The earl of Londsdale was my father,
My mother a lady of high degree,
I'll never fight with a common man,
But one of worth and pedigree.

But up spake noble Elliot then,
An angry man I wot was he;
Which of us two's the common man,
Proud Baron, thou may'st shortly see:

Sir William Elliot was my father,
His name I bear, and his heir I'll be;
My mother, Lord Maxwell's third daughter,
Ye'll tyne no honour by sticking me.

Between the ranks these champions met,
To fight on foot they did agree,
But I cannot tell you the anxious looks
Was then expressed by each armye.

Sir George began so fierce and fell,
That Elliot's helm and buckler rang.
Now by my faith, brave Elliot said,
But thou wilt list ere it be lang.

Young Elliot ay the ground did win,
Though never a drop of blood was seen,
But the third round these heroes had,
The blood was sprinkled on the green.

Sir George's breast was stained with blood,
But whence it came no man could see,
Till Elliot twirl'd his sword from his hand,
And near the lift he made it flee.

He took him by the cuff of the neck,
And round his head he gart him ree,
And he threw him over the English ranks
Full more than twenty yards and three.

Now take you that, you saucy Lord,
We'll let you feel what drinkers' dree,
Ye'll never bragg a Scot again,
Ye're but a child where fighters be.

The Scots they shouted, the Scots they leugh,
They leugh, and shouted three times three,
And the Englishmen were forced to smile,
To see their champion o'er them flee.

To be continued.

ADDRESS TO THE EAR-ACH.

Written during a violent fit of that disorder.

Non parere dolori.——
CICERO.

DIRE Ear-ach! unrelenting pain,
Worse than delirium of the brain,
That frequent kills us, but with ease
Compar'd to thee, thou fell disease.

Tormentor of my infant days,
Thy rage, as then, its pow'r displays
So fierce, that oft the pain allows
Not one short moment of repose;
And with such noise assails my ear,
That all the world, methinks, might hear,
But only makes the suff'rer deaf,
And still despair to find relief.

Yet, fain would I thy pow'r rehearse
In hum'rous and satiric verse;
If gay Euphrosyne will shed
Her influence o'er my aching head,
Inspiring with such mirthful strains,
As once allay'd sick Scarron's pains,
And, in the dropsy, made so fit
Fielding and Pope to shew their wit,
That one a hum'rous voyage penn'd,
And one a satire, ne'er shall end,
Till earth herself in ruins lie,
And mirth, disease, and satire die.
Not that myself I here propose
To rank with poets, great as those;
But an inferior sometimes may
Excite a laugh, as well as they,

Yet here, perhaps, we could discourse
Of th' ear-ach's nature, fire, and force,
And gravely tell some friend distrest
What remedies for him were best.
But these may wise physicians write,
Should envy cavil, in despite,
Or some reviewer, like a Turk,
Strive to pull down the valu'd work.
Learn'd GREGORY his pen may take,
And teach our ears no more to ake:
Or DUNCAN, deep in science read,
Expel the caitiff from our head:
Both learn'd, both gen'rous still we see,
And oft prescribe without a fee.
Or great MONRO, to shew his art,
May cure our ears, and chear our heart.

But leave we them to their own schemes,
And follow our poetic dreams;
We are not blest with their good-nature,
Nor this a system, but a satire.
And were the muse of Horace mine,
I harsher words would sure combine

'Gainst

'Gainst thee, dire ear-ach, than e'er he
Bestow'd on that so vile old tree.
That, falling from its lofty height,
Almost had crush'd him with its weight.
The Bard escap'd by fav'ring fate,
But I, from thee, hope nought so great;
For thou hast vex'd me, all my life,
More than the worst confounded wife
E'er vex'd her dear with noise and strife;
Or that dread weapon, call'd a broom,
Which some to shew their pow'r, assume.

O! fell disease, that, like the rack,
Grows fiercer on each new attack,
That wastes, with pain, our youthful strength,
And lays us in the grave at length.
The blood of thousands thou hast spill'd;
'Twas thy relentless fury kill'd
Young Francis of great Valois house,
To whom fair MARY gave her vows;
And thus began misfortunes dread,
That after fell upon her head.
A greater foe to her thou wert
Than 'LIZABETH, with all her art;
Than Bothwell, Morton, or than all,
That wrought her so lamented fall.
For, had her youthful Lord surviv'd,
His royal spouse, she long had liv'd.
Yet hast thou ne'er in song been seen,
As cause of what befell the queen;
Nor e'er historian yet has thought
What ills on her thy fury brought;
For which we execrate thy rage,
Destroyer dire of ev'ry age,
Of child, youth, man, and life's last stage.

But fall we from those themes so great,
And now describe my present state,
From thee, fierce ear-ach, whose dire fangs
Strike thro' my head unceasing pangs.

Thou first tormented'st me at sev'n,
But grew more serious past elev'n,
An' scarce my youth a fortnight saw,
In which I 'scap'd thy cruel claw.
To shun thy force, my native clime
I fled, when past my manly prime,
And sev'n good years I stopt away,
Thou ne'er cam'st nigh me, night nor day:
But, now return'd at fifty-one,
Thy fury is again begun:
Thou still assail'st me, as before,
Or to thy former pains add'st more.

Dire ear-ach! in attacks more clever
Than rheumatism, gout, or fever;
For, in a moment, thou com'st on,
But ah! how long ere thou begone,
And thy departure is so short,
I would, but cannot thank thee for't.
Ev'n now I feel thy painful twitch,
As pinch'd, and pummel'd by a witch;
Or, as a Cyclop in mine ear,
With one foot on th' orbiculare*,
And one, within the stirrup, should
The hammer, hard as e'er he could,
Knock on the anvil, till each nerve
That can the sense of hearing serve,
Be thrill'd by such tormenting pain,
As fire, or steel shot thro' my brain;
With noise within, so loud rebounded,
As 'twere from roaring Ætna sounded.

O! had I good St Dunstan's tongs,
I'd pull thy nose for all my wrongs,
Or send thee packing, with a flea
In thy own ear, as fierce as they.

But now I wait thee, as a friend,
My life, and rhimes, at once, to end;
For thy fell fury, one leg lame,
Two useless arms, or much the same,
That still refuse all surgeon's darnings,
Have giv'n me Mrs Thrale's three warnings.

Edinr. 26th Dec. 1803. T.

SIR,

The following Latin poem is given among the fragments at the end of the late edition of the amatory poems of Joannes Secundus. It is not translated by the person who has given an English version of Secundus. A young friend of mine, not seventeen years of age, has translated it. If you think it deserves a place in the Scots Magazine, it is at your service.

I am, respectfully, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

21*st January* 1808. J. S.

VRNERIS LUSUS.

EFFINXIT quondam, blandum, meditata laborem,
Basia, lasciva Cypria Diva Manu.
Ambrosiæ succos occulta temperet arte,
Fragransque infuso Nectare tingit opus.
Sufficit et partem mellis, quod subdolus olim,
Non impune favis surripuisset amor.
Decussos violæ foliis admiscet odores,
Et spolia æstivis plurima Laptatosis.
Addit et illecebros, et mille et mille lepores,
Et quot acidaliæ gaudia cestus habet.
Exhis composuet Dea Basia, et Donnia libans,
Invenias nitidæ sparsa per ora Chloes.

THE

* Orbiculare, stirrup, hammer, anvil; the names of the four bones within the ear.

THE PASTIME OF VENUS.

FAIR Acidalia, long designed,
To form some new unheard-of bliss,
Each luscious sweet in one combined
With wanton hand she formed a kiss.

The subtle, pure, ambrosial juice,
She tempered by some secret art;
Bade Heaven its choicest stores produce,
And Nectar all its sweets impart.

More sweets the Goddess adds to these,
And cash into the mantling bowl,
The liquid honey from the bees,
Which little crafty Cupid stole.

The purple violet next she chose,
And all its balmly fragrance took;
Then robbed the blooming vernal rose,
And o'er the cup its odours shook.

She gave the charms her zone possessed,
A thousand fond voluptuous wiles;
The joys that wander round her breasts,
Or wanton in her dimpling smiles.

With flames of love the whole she blends,
Then gives it to the ambient air,
On Chloe's face the bliss descends,
Ah! seek, fond youth, you'll find it there.

VIEWS OF EDINBURGH.

(*From Mr Scott's "Marmion."*)

I. FROM THE SOUTH.

STILL on that spot Lord Marmion stay'd,
For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd,
When sated with the martial shew,
That peopl'd all the plain below,
The wand'ring eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke wreaths, huge and slow,
That on their sable turrets flow,
In morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town.
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleam'd a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife, you saw,
Here Preston Bay, and Berwick Law,
And broad between them roll'd
The gallant Firth, the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.

"Nor less," he said "when looking north,
I view you Empress of the North,
Sit on her hilly throne,
Her palaces, imperial bowers,
Her castle proof to hostile powers,
Her stately halls, and holy towers;"
"Nor less," he said, "I moan,
To think what woe mischance may bring,
And how these merry bells may ring,
The death dirge of our gallant King."

II. ANCIENT AND MODERN EDINBURGH.

True Caledonia's Queen is changed,
Since on her dusky summit ranged,
Within its steepy limits pent,
By bulwark, line, and battlement,
And flanking towers, and laky flood,
Guarded, and garrisoned, she stood,
Denying entrance or resort,
Save at each tall embattl'd port;
Above whose arch suspended, hung
Portcullis spiked with iron prong.
That long is gone—but not so long,
Since early closed, and opening late,
Jealous revolved the studded gate,
Whose task, from eve to morning tide,
A wicket churlishly supplied.
Stern, then, and steel-girt was thy brow,
Dun-Edin, oh how altered now,
When safe, amid thy mountain court
Thou sit'st, like Empress at her sport,
And liberal, unconfined, and free,
Flinging thy white arms to the sea,
For thy dark cloud with umber'd lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower,
Thou gleam'st against the western ray,
Ten thousand lines of brighter day.

—Thou, fair city, disarrayed,
Of battled wall, and rampart's aid,
As stately seem'st, but lovelier far
Than in that panoply of war,
Nor deem that from thy fenceless throne
Strength and security are flown;
Still, as of Yore, Queen of the North!
Still canst thou send thy children forth.
Ne'er readier at alarm bell's call,
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine,
Thy dauntless voluntary line:
For fosse and turret proud to stand,
Their breasts the bulwarks of the land.
Thy thousands trained, to martial toil,
Full red, would stain their native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest knosp, or pinnacle.
And if it come, as come it may,
Dun-Edin, that eventful day,
Renown'd for hospitable deed,
That virtue much with heaven may plead,
In patriarchal times, whose care
Descending angels deigned to share;
That claim may wrestle blessings down,
On those who fought for the Good Town,
Destined in every age to be
Refuge of injured royalty:
Since first, when conqu'ring York arose,
To Henry meek, she gave repose,
Till late, with wonder, grief, and awe,
Stern Bourbon's reliques, sad, she saw.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, January 21.

THIS day Parliament met. At three o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lords Dartmouth and Aylesford, took their seats immediately below the throne, as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Commons being soon after in attendance, the Lord Chancellor opened the session with the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociation at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That, for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and especially the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negociation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorise his Commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are farther commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings.—The timely and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain; and in the prospect of its establishment in the new world with augmented strength and splendour.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which

which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

" No pretence of justification has been alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns; nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

" His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the negociations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian Minister at this Court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes presented by the Austrian Minister at this Court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

" It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that, notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great ritain.

" But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country, his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

" It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you, that the treaty of commerce and amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by Commissioners duly authorised for that purpose, on the 31st of December 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

" For an unauthorised act of force, committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question that has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American Government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

" His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that, in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater vigour, which, he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

" His Majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, upon this subject, to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

" *Gen-*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provisions for the public service, as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly encreased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year, without any material addition to the public burdens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his Majesty is compelled to prosecute.—This war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display, in this crisis of the fate of the country, the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face, unappalled, the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that, in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people, and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

The Earl of Galloway moved the Address. In performing this office, the habits of his professional life, and the infrequency of his taking part in the discussion of public affairs, would, he hoped, constitute some claim to the indulgence of their Lordships. The Speech, of itself, joined to the notoriety of the events to which it referred, left him but little to do in calling for their unanimous concurrence in the Address.—The restoration of peace between Russia and France was immediately followed by a plan for the general armament of the Continent against this country. To this scheme Denmark and Portugal were called upon to subscribe their navies. It became the indispensable duty of Ministers to take the most effectual measures to frustrate this intention, and this, with a promptitude which entitled them to the gratitude of their country, they had accomplished. The hostile dispositions of Denmark had been evinced at various periods during the last seven years, and the success of the expedition to Copenhagen enabled those who saw properly to convince themselves that she was on the eve of declaring herself a party to the confederacy against our maritime rights. Her arsenals were surcharged with stores, and her fleet was in a forward state of preparation. Her ships, however, were now, thank God, converted into additional means of security for those whom they were destined to attack. Of the justice and necessity of the measure, by which this important advantage had been gained, the country at large entertained the highest approbation; and had it not been adopted, he had not the least doubt that the forbearance of Ministers would, in such a case, have furnished a copious topic of censure. Of the emigration of the Court of Lisbon he could not speak in terms too high. He had the most confident expectation that, with a spirit of liberal policy and strict friendship on both sides, it would produce the most beneficial effects to the commercial and naval interests of this kingdom. This event was the more to be rejoiced in, when he looked to our rupture with Russia. If sufficient encouragement was given for the raising of hemp and flax in the Brazils, and in some of our own dominions, we should have cause to bless the day which, by suspending our intercourse with Russia, for ever relieved us from that dependency upon her, in which we were hitherto held, for the supply of articles so indispensably necessary for naval pur-

poses. With regard to America, every disposition towards conciliation had been evinced by his Majesty's Government, and particularly by their disavowing the attack on the Chesapeake. If he differed from them on this head, it was in thinking that they had been rather liberal in their concessions. He might perhaps speak from professional prejudice; but he could not help thinking, that, though the principle adopted by them was admissible with regard to European states, it should be adopted with great caution in the case of America. While her navy was confined to a few frigates, indeed, the effect of this principle might not be much felt, but the case would be widely different with the extension of her naval establishment. An experience of several years on the American coast, during the last French war, had convinced him that we should not be over hasty in our concessions to that prejudiced people. His Lordship then briefly touched on the remaining topics of the Speech, and earnestly urged the importance of unanimity in Parliament, both with a view to its impression upon the people of this country and the Confederated States of the Continent, and as to its obvious tendency to accelerate the period of a secure and honourable peace. He warmly panegyrised the firmness of the King of Sweden, and trusted, not only that he would be adequately supported, but that his dominions would be enlarged by some of those possessions which might fall into our hands. He concluded with reading a long motion, which echoed the leading particulars of his Majesty's Speech.

Lord Kenyon seconded the Address.—He said the conduct of Ministers had corresponded throughout with that laudable energy and resolution which had induced them to enter upon office at a juncture of peculiar danger and delicacy. He highly approved of the seizure of the Danish fleet, and of the firmness with which they resisted the attempt of Russia to impose peace upon us in the character of a mediator, after she had evinced a decided partiality for the common enemy. He regretted the failure of the embassy to Turkey; but considered the present Ministers as not responsible for that event, though he did not mean to arraign the policy of their predecessors, who had involved us in hostilities with that Power. He deprecated any endeavour to excite a premature cry of peace, being convinced that Ministers would not omit any opportunity which should offer itself of attaining that invaluable blessing, when it could be procured in consistency with the safety and honour of the country.

The *Duke of Norfolk* was fully impressed with the value of unanimity at the present crisis; and on most of the topics touched upon, he felt every disposition to concur on them. There was, however, one point which he could not agree to, namely, that part of the Speech which related to the attack upon Copenhagen. No information had yet been laid before Parliament to justify that measure. Ministers stated the reluctance evinced by his Majesty with regard to it; he wished they could shew that they had entertained a similar feeling. Parliament was told, in the King's Speech, that the eyes of all Europe were now upon them. It was for that reason, he wished Parliament to postpone its decision upon the conduct of Ministry as to Denmark, until the fullest information was presented to them to shew that she had entered into hostile engagements against us. He should, therefore, move, as an amendment, to leave out the whole of the paragraph in the Address relative to the attack upon Copenhagen.

Lord Sidmouth expressed the extreme regret with which he found himself compelled to concur in the Amendment. He expected that Ministers would furnish Parliament and the country with cogent reasons, founded on justice and sound political expediency, for their conduct towards Denmark; but till they did so, no man could be required to give up the honest feeling of his heart and understanding, and his attachment to the ancient policy of the British nation, as connected with the state of this question, while such evidence was withheld. Admitting that the arsenals of Denmark abounded with naval stores, it was clear, that they could not have been intended against this country, because at the time when they were collecting, Russia, who was supposed to have the greatest influence over her councils, was at war with France. To the alleged secret articles at Tilsit, Denmark could not have been a party at the time the attack upon her was meditated, for the treaty at Tilsit was signed on the 8th of July; and on the 3d of August, Zealand was invested. He was indeed very much misinformed, if the Crown Prince of Denmark did not owe the capture of his fleet to his leaving Zealand destitute of defence, with the view of accumulating a respectable force in Holstein, for the avowed purpose of resistance to the French army then menacing that province. He had, in fact, collected an army in Holstein to the number of 26,000 men, which was totally irreconcileable with the idea of intentional hostilities against us. Sufficient time had not elapsed for making him a party to the Continental

system

system by compulsion. But supposing such a measure to have been in contemplation of the two Emperors, how stood the question? Ministers alleged that Holstein being once in possession of France, Zealand was at her mercy. The force of this allegation was completely destroyed by their offering to defend that island, and to guarantee the whole of the Danish territories, should their terms be acceded to.—The Crown Prince would have had no idea of an effectual defence of Holstein, but he seemed to have no doubt of his ability to defend Zealand; and if he was not adequate to this, how could the small force we could spare place him in a state of complete security. He was sorry to see a paragraph in the King's Declaration, calculated to pervert the moral feelings of the British people. We were told, that we should fight the enemy with his own weapons. What! were we to imitate that monstrous system of iniquity and oppression, which characterised the progress of French dominion? This was not the principle by which we had risen to our present enviable condition. From the æra of our glorious Revolution, it had been our boast to act on that homely maxim, which was in the mouth of every Englishman, as the standard of his private conduct. He agreed entirely with an illustrious statesman now no more (Mr Fox,) that in our treatment with other States, we should so act, as that, though the arms of the inhabitants might be uplifted against us, their convictions, their feelings, and their good wishes must be with us. The Noble Lord expressed great satisfaction at the emigration of the Court of Lisbon, which he predicted would ultimately prove highly advantageous to our interest with respect to America. He recommended a continuation of conciliating conduct, but without sacrificing a single iota of what was essential to our national security. He deprecated the invidious terms of "our maritime rights, and our maritime sovereignty;" we asserted no rights but those which formed part of the law of nations. He hoped the situation of the West India islands would become an early subject of consideration; but whatever his opinion might have been as to the best mode of abolishing the slave trade, he trusted no one would ever think of reviving that traffic. It was also to be observed, that no part of the distresses now experienced by the planters, could be ascribed to that measure. With regard to peace, he thought it was not to be obtained by talking of it, or petitioning for it; but he would never attempt to throw obloquy on the efforts of any portion of people, who, thinking differently, availed themselves of their undoubted constitutional right to state their sentiments.

Lord Aberdeen justified the seizure of the Danish navy, by referring to the language held by the Crown Prince in 1801, when he urged, in his defence, the impossibility of his resisting Russia and France. He also contended, that it was amply borne out by the attack made by the late Ministry on the Turkish dominions in similar circumstances.

Lord Grenville said, there was one point in the Speech on which there could be no difference of sentiments. All must admit that this was "the crisis of our fate."—The question at issue now was, whether the British Empire, the labour of a thousand years, and with it the British Constitution, affording, as it did, the amplest protection to all the enjoyments of civil society, of any constitution which had ever existed, should be involved in one common ruin. In this view of the subject, the topic under immediate consideration claimed more than ordinary attention. From the language of his Majesty's Declaration, he entertained not a doubt that Ministers were in possession of information respecting the secret articles of Tilsit, which would enable them to make out a case for the approbation of Parliament and the country. In this he was disappointed. How different was this conduct from that of an illustrious statesman, who, during a course of many years, disdained to entrap Parliament, on the first day of a session, into any approval of measures which rested for their justification on subsequent communications to be made by his Majesty. The Speech truly stated, that the eyes of all Europe was upon them. They looked to the British Parliament as a body who would thoroughly examine into and avow, in the face of the world, the reasons which had led to the seizure of the Danish navy. What would they think, when they found that Parliamant approving it, without the slightest vestige of evidence being laid before it? Ministers stated the secret articles of Tilsit as their defence in the Declaration; in the Speech, nothing was alleged but a design of the enemy to unite all Europe in a confederacy against this country. In addition to this inconsistency, it was also to be observed, that the enemy boldly denied the existence of any secret articles, and called upon them to produce them if they could. Surely it was not too much to expect, under such circumstances, that the challenge would be accepted. His Lordship then followed, at considerable length, the same line of reasoning with Lord Sidmouth upon this subject, and our differences with America.

Lord

Lord Hawkesbury, in a long speech, defended the attack on Copenhagen. They could not state their authority, nor lay their information upon the table, from obvious motives; but they had information that justified their proceedings. He enumerated the several heads of information; first, they learned that there were secret engagements in the treaty of Tilsit; and that the view of the parties was to confederate all the powers of Europe, and particularly to engage or seize on the fleets of Denmark and Portugal, to annoy this country. They heard this from their public Ministers then abroad. They heard it from their faithful ally, Portugal. They also received information of the hostile intentions of Denmark from a quarter to which they had often been indebted for the first knowledge of the designs of Bonaparte; from, or rather through the disaffected in Ireland. They learned that Ireland was to be attacked from two points, Lisbon and Copenhagen; and they never found the information of these persons, however they came by it, false. And, finally, they had a confidential communication, that in a council of the highest authorities in Copenhagen, the matter was discussed, whether, on an option being put to them, that they should join either England or France, an option which they understood was to be put to them, they resolved that they would join France. Having learnt this, Ministers would have been traitors if they had not taken steps to secure the fleet. The Noble Lord then went over the several other topics of Lord Grenville's speech—Portugal, America, the Orders in Council, and the state of Ireland. On the two last he declined saying much. One would come regularly before them on a future day, and the less that was said of the other the better.

Lords Lauderdale and Buckinghamshire supported the amendment, which was opposed by Lord Mulgrave, and negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville then moved an amendment on the paragraph of the Address relating to the mediation of Russia, for the purpose of avoiding any approval of its rejection, until the promised information should be laid on the table. His Lordship's motion was negatived without a division, and the original Address agreed to.

Two protests were entered against the address, on the ground of the want of evidence to justify the attack on Copenhagen. The first, which is very short, is signed by the Dukes of Gloucester and Norfolk, and Lords Moira, Lauderdale, Grey, Holland, and Sidmouth. The second, which is very long, is signed only by Lord Erskine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, January 21.

Mr Speaker stated, that the House had been in the House of Peers, where the Lords, authorised by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, had delivered a most gracious Speech, by his Majesty's Command, to both Houses of Parliament. To prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy of the Speech, and, with leave of the House, he would read it.

Mr Speaker then read the Speech.

Lord Hamilton (son of the Marquis of Abercorn) then rose, to move the usual Address. It was the Noble Lord's maiden speech, and was well delivered. He said the House knew well the nature and features of the struggle in which the empire was engaged. It knew that our enemy was exasperated, that he was merciless, unrelenting, and unforgiving; and that he was bent on the ruin and destruction of this country. In such a contest, therefore, Great Britain had no friend or support but her own firmness, her native courage and prowess, combined with her great and powerful resources—(Cries of Hear! hear!) to save her from that devastating and overwhelming power which had engrossed all the powers of Europe. Faint-heartedness, on so momentuous an occasion, would prove our ruin; every man must readily perceive such would be the case, were terror and dismay to pervade the people. In the unparallelled situation in which the country stood, it must afford high matter of pride, and of sincere congratulation and triumph, to the well-wishers of England, that our resources were still in a prosperous state, unexhausted; and, however some might deplore the inevitable consequences of war in tending to destroy commerce, yet the country ought to feel proud at the contrast it exhibited to the nations on the Continent. We were struggling with a most malignant and inveterate foe; were still happy, free, and independent; and all the embarrassments and difficulties we had encountered of late had but tended to a renovation of our courage and our perseverance, (hear! hear!) We stood in this situation, we had every where inflicted blows upon the enemy, but no where had we received any. Our foreign possessions, instead of having been taken from us, had been augmented in number by the valour of our navy, which had swept the seas of every hostile fleet in the world. It had been, and it must be, that war must be the only channel and source of our national security. Such was the uncertainty of any peace lasting, that it is more than probable

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the expence of a peace establishment would be great, and always attended by the hazard of being suddenly and unexpectedly violated. The Noble Lord next read that part of the Royal Speech where the King expresses his regret at the causes which led to the capture of the Danish fleet. He said this was a genuine regret, unmixed with reproach. In allusion to the documents to be laid before the House, relative to the private stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit, he observed it was impossible for any man to doubt that they would not display a full and complete knowledge, on the part of the King, of the projected junction of the Northern Powers in a league against England. That league would have been fomented by that insatiable spirit of ambition, which characterised the Ruler of France, unrestrained by no sense of the common feelings of mankind, which he felt no scruple in violating whenever it suited his fancy or caprice. The Noble Lord said he was far from predicting that this country would lose its fortitude. Of one thing he was well convinced, it would never relinquish its fortitude at the expence of its honour, and he trusted it would never be cursed with the perils of a weak and timid Government.—(Loud cries of Hear! from the Opposition.)—Ministers on a late occasion had their eyes open; they had the evidence of their senses; and the conviction of their minds pointed out the line of duty they ought to pursue in regard to Denmark. The expedition to Copenhagen was most critical and important; it created a great suspense and anxiety in the public mind, but that suspense was now at an end, owing to the success of the enterprise. It was certainly melancholy, to have seen the calamities of war visiting a brave, though an unfortunate people. Yet we had the happiness of knowing that the severities of war were in every instance, so far as possible, mitigated by the British in favour of the Danes.—Ministers, in that instance, proved, that what they planned with energy and decision, they had carried into effect with promptitude and vigour. On the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in regard to this country, he hoped it would afford us a lesson, however ready we might be to co-operate with any of the Continental Powers, to trust to ourselves principally, if not entirely. We saw the Emperor of Russia, the champion of Europe, suddenly put the last hand to the degradation of the Continent, violating all the principles on which that Monarch had ever acted, breaking through all the treaties and compacts he had entered into, and crouching under the feet of an usurper, who had grossly insulted him. He deeply deplored the desertion of that ally, but trusted the time would arrive when the Emperor of Russia would have tenfold cause to lament his hasty and ill-judged conduct. The magnanimity and heroic conduct of the King of Sweden, on the contrary, demanded the admiration of the people of Great Britain, and he had no doubt but Ministers would fulfil all their stipulations with that Sovereign.—The Noble Lord next alluded to the attempts of the enemy to frustrate the commerce of this country: on this subject he would not enlarge; he could, however, without hesitation, say, that the principle avowed by Ministers was that of retaliation and self-defence. He had no occasion to enumerate the French decrees upon the subject; they were evidently planned for the purpose of crippling our exertions; but so far from any such fact having resulted, he was proud to find it denied by the flattering result of the produce of the revenues, which had exceeded expectation: of course, it was a consolation to the country to be assured, that very trifling, if any, additional burdens would be imposed upon the nation. The country was then enabled to look forward with hope and satisfaction, and could take a retrospect with content and pleasure. One topic of considerable importance struck him, which was the fortunate escape of the Royal Family of Portugal, the most faithful ally this country had in Europe. That family had, he trusted, escaped to a throne of honour and stability. The results emanating from that emigration in favour of this country, in various points of view, were infinitely beyond his calculation. The prospects held out, whether commercial or political, were advantageous to Great Britain in the extreme. The Noble Lord begged pardon of the House for the long trespass he had committed on its time and attention, and concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, in answer to his most gracious Speech.

Mr Ellis seconded the motion, observing that from the admirable manner in which his Noble Friend had delivered his sentiments, little remained for him to state.—He thought, however, that Ministers were entitled to the gratitude of their country for the spirit and alacrity they had displayed since the momentous occurrences after the last session. He entertained this opinion sincerely, being wholely and entirely unconnected with Administration.—He commended their foresight and perseverance in anticipating the enemy's projects; as, had the Northern League been carried into execution, it would have been one of the most stupendous confederacies

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ever formed against Great Britain, because it was backed, strengthened, and devised by France. Ministers deserved credit also for having information relative to the secret stipulations in the Treaty of Tilsit; and had they not had any farther information in the month of July, they would still have been justified in persisting in the expedition against Copenhagen; as had that capture not taken place, the plans of the enemy would have been materially corroborated and confirmed. He spoke highly in praise of the orders of Council, counteracting the decrees of France, contending that they were indirect hostility to all the machinations of the ruler of that country, and also suggesting the policy and absolute necessity that existed for their being rigidly and scrupulously enforced. After several other observations, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by seconding the motion.

Lord Milton, in a very neat speech, vindicated his conduct with respect to the different meetings in Yorkshire, but could not but regret, notwithstanding what he had heard from his Majesty's Speech, of the flourishing state of the finances of the country, that there were many hundred mechanics at this moment destitute in the county he had the honour to represent, from the evil tendency of the policy pursued by his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr George Ponsonby observed, that the Speech now read from the chair was the longest we had ever heard of, and embraced a greater variety of topics than any other; but peace was at this moment very essential to the interests of England. He at the same time hoped that we should never be so reduced to want it, as to be obliged to bow to France for so desirable an object. The Hon. Member could not say whether Ministers were right or wrong in the late negociation with the different powers of the Continent; but, however, that would be seen when the relative papers were laid before the House. It appeared by the Address, that Ministers required the unqualified approbation of Parliament, for the affair of Copenhagen; but he could never reconcile himself to the idea that the Ruler of France had the intention of seizing on the Danish navy — The Hon. Member then warned Ministers with respect to Austria, our old and faithful ally, and said that they ought not to shew the least resentment towards that state: for, in declaring war against this country, she was obliged to follow the system of Bonaparte. With respect to America, he had nothing to say; as the papers were not laid upon the table, that question must rest for the present; but the state of Ireland, on which the Speech was silent, required an immediate consideration, and he wished it to come from the servants of the Crown.

Mr Milnes, at great length, vindicated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and took a clear and comprehensive view of the situation of the Powers of Europe, with their influence and connections with France; but yet, war in the present instance was absolutely necessary for our existence as a nation.

Mr Whitbread deprecated in strong terms the Copenhagen expedition, which he considered not only unjust, but extremely dishonourable. The nation was told, it was a measure of necessity to plunder the stores of 16 or 18 hulks, a few tons of hemp and iron, when at the same time Ministers had not the slightest proof that Denmark was to make a common cause with the enemy against this country. After alluding to the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal, which Ministers took the merit of to themselves, he as an individual totally denied, as it appeared clearly from the proclamation of the Prince Regent, that they had no share in influencing that Court in its final determination. He then said that there was now as good an opportunity of making peace with France as ever, and he had not the smallest doubt, if Ministers were serious, but they might obtain it on honourable terms.

Mr Secretary Canning, at considerable length, and with peculiar force of argument, vindicated the measures which he and his colleagues adopted towards Denmark and other powers, but did not think it either prudent or expedient to disclose the source of information which guided their determination respecting the former Power. The very nature of the communications which Government received on the subject of the secret articles of Tilsit, and the alliance of Denmark with France, would indicate the person from whom they were derived. The channel of conveyance would be pointed out by the information conveyed; and the disclosure of our sources of intelligence would betray that sacred confidence reposed in us. This point it would be our business to argue, when the subject came fairly before the House, and to prove that our conduct, even in withholding such disclosure, would not be altogether unprecedented. If Ministers, as was alledged, must submit to the execration of posterity for their conduct in the affair of Copenhagen, still they would rather submit to pay that penalty, than to betray the secret hand that communicated to them the information on which they acted. In the course

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of political transactions, many secrets have been communicated which could not with any propriety be divulged. With respect to the Orders of Council, he trusted it would be found, when the subject is properly before the House, that the Orders will have answered the object for which they were put in force. The plans of France having been discovered, called upon and enabled Great Britain to extend her terrible arm, which she had for some time suspended. The enemy thought himself secure, but we have happily made him feel those wounds which he intended to inflict on our independence, our commerce, and our resources.

As to Russia, Mr Canning was ready, even before the documents were laid before the House, to meet that discussion. Russia, it had been said, offered to mediate between this country and France; but she had neither the temper nor the power to do it, for, at the time she professed to be the sworn protector of Europe, she was the slave of France by the treaty of Tilsit. We had given Russia no just cause for offence, nor did we receive any remonstrance from that Court. Just so with respect to Austria. In favour of Russia the unsuccessful expedition against Turkey was undertaken, and a negociation was afterwards set on foot at her request; but Russia withdrew her Minister while the negociation was pending between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte. With respect to the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, no time was lost in the investigation of that subject; and after a most diligent inquiry, they were of opinion, that however great the provocation, and however the right, under other circumstances, might exist, an act had yet been done without authority, and the answer to that effect returned. Was not this single instance then sufficient to show the disposition of the Government towards the United States? Reparation was voluntarily offered: Unfortunately, however, other incidents in the mean while occurred, which still continue to be matters for discussion.

Lord Henry Petty said, that the speech read from the Chair did not contain those essential facts upon which the House could form its judgement on the important subjects it comprised. The Noble Lord then protested against the attack upon Copenhagen, as most unprincipled and unprecedented. It was alledged, that communicating any information upon this subject would expose to hazard the persons who transmitted that information; and this excuse was made by the very men who, not half a year ago, exposed every measure of their predecessors. He trusted, however, that something would be extorted from those Gentlemen, which would throw at least a shew of justice over this transaction, and that Lord Gambier and Lord Cathcart would be able to produce such instructions as should sustain the honour of the British name.

Mr Windham spoke in the strongest reprobation of the measures of violence adopted against Copenhagen, for which, he said, no just cause whatever had been assigned, beyond the mere assertion in the speech composed by Ministers; but even supposing what they alledged to be true, that Bonaparte was about to force Denmark into enmity with this country, and to seize upon her fleet, he had much rather he had done so, than that we should have purchased the Danish fleet at the price of our honour, and the national degradation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that ever his Majesty's Ministers had said they were possessed of any written document respecting the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. The expression imputed to them was in his Majesty's declaration, in answer to the manifesto of Russia, in which it was stated, that it was not unknown to his Majesty, that secret articles had been agreed on in that treaty, for either obliging this country to accept an ignominious and insecure peace, or forming a confederacy of all the naval powers of Europe against England, and more especially those of Denmark and Portugal. His Majesty's Ministers really had no written document upon the subject; but they had a communication of the substance of those secret articles from the most unquestionable authority; and assured as they were of the truth of that communication, they would have incurred the deepest criminality and disgrace, had they waited until an evil had actually occurred, so perilous to our naval superiority, and even existence itself. In his mind, the best criterion of the authenticity of the communication, and the conduct of Government thereupon, was to advert to the antecedent conduct of the present Ruler of France, in seducing or forcing every other power on the Continent into a confederacy with him against this country; and when we then consider his means of attacking Denmark with a powerful army in Holstein, was it not probable that he would avail himself of his power of oppressing Denmark, and possess himself of her fleet, which would have been employed in carrying troops for the invasion of Ireland? But there was another proof which had since occurred to support the veracity of the intelligence respecting the secret articles at Tilsit, on which Government had acted towards Copenhagen; namely, the attack upon Portugal, and the march of a French army for the invasion of that country, the seizure of its

its fortresses, and of its fleet. The latter, however, was happily preserved by the measures adopted by Government, founded upon one and the same communication; and would any man venture to say, that if this communication had not been promptly acted upon, that both those fleets would not have been this day in the possession of France?

Mr Sheridan said, he was never less inclined to trespass on the attention of the House by a single observation; but the pitiful attempt at explanation respecting the outrage on Copenhagen, which had fallen from Ministers, made it impossible for him to remain silent. He then, in a most eloquent speech, reprobated that attack, and arraigned it as both grossly unjust and absurd. First, we pass by without attacking the fleets of Russia, whom Ministers, from their intelligence, had a right to consider as the principal; then we fall with all our vengeance upon Denmark, who, at worst was but an accessory; and afterwards apply to Russia to mediate a peace for us with that very Denmark, which we had outraged, and irritated beyond all possibility of reconciliation.

The question being put, the original address passed without a division, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

Official State Papers.

A number of papers have been presented to Parliament respecting the Russian and Austrian mediation; but they are much too voluminous for our purpose;—they contain, however, no information on the subject that will not be found in the following comprehensive abstracts.

Russian Mediation.

After an armistice had been concluded between Russia and France, which event the Russian Minister, Baron de Budberg, communicated to our Minister, Lord G. L. Gower, without, however, accompanying that communication with any notification that negociations for peace were to be the immediate result of the armistice, our Ambassador signified to the Russian Minister, that "the reciprocal engagements between the Courts of London and St Petersburgh, the known principles and the firmness of his Imperial Majesty, the verbal assurances of the Emperor, were so many pledges that it is not a question (according to public rumour) to negociate for a separate peace, but for a general one." He, therefore, informed the Russian Government, that his Court would be ready to concur in a negociation which shall include every Power at war, and shall be founded upon an equitable basis.—This note from Lord G. L. Gower drew from the Russian Government a very reproachful note, in which Russia, complaining of our not having fulfilled our promise of a diversion upon the Continent; of our having declined facilitating the negociation of a loan; of our having neglected uniting our forces to those of Russia, and of thereby compelling the Porte to a reasonable peace; of our having undertaken the expedition to Egypt, without having communicated the object of that expedition to her; conceived that she was justified in looking only to her own interests and security.

At the close of this note, Russia offered her mediation, which offer she afterwards repeated in a more detailed and formal manner through her Ambassador at London, M. Alopeus, who, in his note on the occasion, observes, that the Emperor of all the Russias, "in many conversations which his Imperial Majesty has held with the Emperor of the French, has had reason to be convinced that he is sincerely desirous of the re-establishment of a maritime peace, upon equitable and honourable principles." It is obvious from these expressions, that the nature and terms of a peace between Great Britain and France, had formed the subject of the conferences and discussions at Tilsit.—Our Government, therefore, in their answer to M. Alopeus, express their readiness to avail themselves of the Emperor of Russia's proffered mediation, provided his Imperial Majesty will inform them of the articles of the treaty concluded at Tilsit, and of those "equitable and honourable principles upon which Russia expresses her belief that France desires to make peace with us." With this answer from Mr Canning to M. Alopeus the correspondence with Russia terminated. We learn from his Majesty's declaration, that our Ambassador at Petersburgh had repeatedly required the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in our reply to M. Alopeus, but in vain; and, late in the month of October, Russia declared war against us.

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Austrian Mediation.

Long before the peace of Tilsit, so long back as April last, M. De Stahremberg offered the mediation of Austria. This offer was a general one to all the belligerent Powers—It expressed her conviction that a secure and durable peace could only be obtained thro' negociations which should be common to all the belligerent Powers, and it suggested that it might be expedient previously to establish principles as the basis and foundation of a general discussion and arrangement. Our Government accepted the Austrian offer of mediation, "subject only to the condition of a like acceptance of it by the other belligerent Powers." It was not till after an interval of seven months, that M. Stahremberg, in November last, renewed the correspondence, and, then, not to renew the offer of the Austrian mediation, but to require a declaration of his Britannic Majesty's intentions with respect to the restoration of peace. No document from the French Government accompanied the note from the Austrian Ambassador;—no information respecting the disposition of the French Government; no statement of the step taken by the Austrian Ambassador having been taken with the concurrence or knowledge of France. Our Government, therefore, very naturally expressed its surprise, that Austria should require any farther declaration of sentiments of which she had been so long and so formally in possession. However, it conveyed to M. De Stahremberg the assurance, "already so often repeated, that his Britannic Majesty was, as he has at all times been, prepared to enter into a negociation for the conclusion of such a peace as shall settle on equal terms the respective interests of the Powers engaged in the war, as shall be consistent with his Majesty's fidelity to his allies, and shall provide for the tranquillity and security of Europe." An interval of six weeks elapsed, after this reply from our Government, before the Austrian Ambassador addressed any other note. He then, in a manner which is certainly without example in the annals of diplomacy, proposes at once to our Ministry, without any previous points being arranged, to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris to treat for peace between us and all the Powers at war with us, accompanying this abrupt proposition with an offer of passports for the Plenipotentiaries. And this mere offer of passports, without any document on the part of the French Government, without any declaration of its sentiments, he says, "must furnish a proof of the *good faith and sincere intention of France* to put an end to the war."

To a proposition so extraordinary, our Government very naturally replied, that when M. De Stahremberg professed to speak in the name of another Power, and to take upon himself to maintain the good faith and the sincere intention of France to make peace, some precise authority should have been stated, and some specific and authenticated document on the part of France should have been produced, to justify us in founding a public and important measure upon such a communication. From the beginning to the end of M. De Stahremberg's correspondence, no declaration of the pacific sentiments of France appears. France seems determined to maintain a sullen silence thro'-out. Our Government renewed its demand of a basis, as a necessary preliminary to negociation—expressed its willingness to treat, but only on a footing of perfect equality; and its readiness to treat with the allies of France, provided the negociation embraced the interests of the allies of Great Britain. Paris was at the same time objected to as a place which the last negociation had shown to be highly disadvantageous and inconvenient for conducting a negociation. That France was determined not to comply with our demands, not to specify previously any basis, not to treat on a footing of perfect equality, not to enter into a negociation that should embrace the interests of our allies, we must infer from the subsequent step of M. De Stahremberg.—Had he not been previously assured of the sentiments of the French Government upon all these points, he would of course have waited to ascertain its opinions and determination upon Mr Canning's note. But in four days afterwards, before he could of course have conveyed that note, and received an answer from France, he applied for his passports.

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Historical Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE following extraordinary information is extracted from a Charlestown paper of the 24th of December:—

The Franklin, Captain Uhranstram, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 14th October, and about a week previous to her sailing, all the neutrals received notice from the Spanish Government to depart from the River Plata, loaded or unloaded, within 40 days from the date of the order. The Spanish Government suspected the Americans and Portuguese of acting as spies to the English; and it is the general opinion, that, during the term of two years, no neutral ships will be admitted into the River Plata, on any pretence whatsoever, even if they should be furnished with a royal licence. General Liniers had entered into a new treaty with the Commander of the British squadron in the river; which consisted of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a cutter. By this treaty it was agreed, that the British should not molest the river trade, that is to say, the trade between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, or any of the ports above Monte Video. On the other hand, the Spanish Government have stipulated to supply the British squadron, or any ships of that nation that may put in there, with necessaries. Maldonado was the port appointed for their rendezvous; and this treaty was to continue in force during six months. On the 17th October Captain Uhranstram was boarded off Maldonado by the British frigate Nereide, who took the chief mate out of the ship, he being an Englishman, but otherwise treated him very politely. The sloop of war and cutter were also in sight, and stated that it was their determination not to molest the river trade, as the Spaniards supplied them with every thing they wanted.

By another conveyance we learn, that the above treaty had received another explanation:—Liniers, and his friends, it is said, purchased nearly the whole of the British property, previous to the evacuation, and he includes neutrals, that he and his friends may amass wealth, in the mean time, by the sale of their stock of goods.

AMERICA.

Dispatches from Mr Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris, and the arrival of Mr Monroe from England, have induced the American Government to lay an embargo on all their own shipping, as a measure of precaution, to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy, in case war should be declared. An act for this purpose was hastily passed by the Congress, (Dec. 22.) on a message from the President, which was discussed with closed doors. The embargo does not affect foreign ships. The precise contents of the dispatches were not generally known to the public in America, but they were understood to be unfavourable to that country, and a war with France was spoken of as an event equally probably as a war with England. With one or the other it was considered inevitable. It was believed that Bonaparte had declared that he would allow of no neutrality, and had determined to enforce his decree against neutral commerce to its utmost extent, which must produce retaliation on the part of England: so that, between both, the Americans apprehended that they would lose the whole of their trade. On this account the public mind was very gloomy; and the arrival of Mr Rose was anxiously expected.

The embargo is deprecated in strong terms, even by the warmest friends of the President. It has been denounced as a measure originating in a mandate from France, and intended to aid Bonaparte in his scheme of destroying British commerce. Besides, it has caused

numerous failures, and a total stagnation of all trade. A house in New York has failed for 800,000 dollars. Flour has fallen to 4 and 3½ dollars.

The embargo took place at Charlestown on the 4th Jan. and ought to have reached Savannah on the 7th, but not arriving till the evening of the 8th, several Americans, whose cargoes were nearly completed, took the opportunity to get off.

A bill supplementary to the embargo act passed on the 2d Jan. by a majority of 68 to 22. It consists of three sections, the first of which prohibits the departure of all coasting vessels without security that their trade shall be confined to coasting only along the shores of the United States. The second subjects any vessel violating the embargo to forfeiture of the ship and cargo. The third extends the prohibitions to all armed vessels, except vessels of the State.

Mr Rose had arrived at Norfolk, in the Statira frigate. Before he landed, he informed the commanding officer of the port, that his instructions were not to land, until he had received assurances that the officers and crew of the ship in which he came should be received with hospitality, and put on the same friendly footing as the officers and ships of France, or any other country in amity with America. The commanding officer not being instructed how to act in this case, sent off an express to Washington, and an answer was returned, which proving satisfactory to Mr Rose, he landed, and proceeded on his journey to Washington.

A report was current in America, and had occasioned a strong sensation, that Bonaparte had offered to guarantee the possession of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States, provided they would declare against England, and that he had obtained the cession to France by Spain of the Floridas.

Dr Ballus, surgeon of the Chesapeake, who arrived at Washington from France on the 17th Dec. and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr Armstrong, reports, that in a conversation between the Emperor Napoleon and Mr Armstrong, which took place in his presence, the Emperor remarked," that any country in which a British Minister was permitted to reside, would be considered the enemy of France."

New South Wales.

Government have official accounts from Botany Bay of the 18th of March, which state, that a conspiracy of the Irish convicts, which had been planning some months, had been discovered and defeated: they were headed by O'Dwyer, the Irish rebel. They were to risk their success on seizing the arms of the loyal inhabitants, and, in order to effect this, the Irish servants of the inhabitants were, at a certain time to be fixed, to massacre their masters and the principal inhabitants. O'Dwyer had been seized for trial, and put on board the Porpoise; Byrne also, Burke, and some other ringleaders, had been apprehended.

The Sydney Gazettes give sad details of losses occasioned in the settlement by a flood, whereby corn, stock, and buildings, were destroyed to the value of L. 35,000.

Spain and Portugal.

The King of Spain has issued a furious decree, announcing his adoption of all Napoleon's recent measures against British commerce. His most Catholic Majesty is not a little surprised, that after he took the trouble, in February last, to declare the British isles in a state of *blockade*, they should still make any pretensions to sovereignty, or even equality, on the seas.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has presented a report to Napoleon, intended as a justification of the attack upon Portugal; but the only accusation brought against that Government is its refusal to confiscate the property of the English. It appears from the same report, that considerable apprehensions were entertained by Spain for the safety of Cadiz and Ceuta.

The British government have accounts that the French and Spaniards were making great preparations for the siege of Gibraltar with an army of 140,000 men, and 200 gun boats. Provisions were extremely scarce in the southern provinces of Spain, but every effort was making to procure them for the army destined to undertake the siege. All this may be a feint. A proclamation has however been issued at Gibraltar by the Lieutenant Governor against the exportation of grain, on the pre-

presumption that such exported grain might facilitate the hostile purposes of the enemy.

The private accounts from Lisbon are much at variance, but they all agree in representing the misery of the inhabitants as extreme. They are to the following effect:—

"There were 14,000 French troops in the city. On their entry they were received with marked disgust, nor could they proceed on their march until covered by Portuguese troops. On the 13th of December the populace rose upon the French troops, which is represented by the French as a matter by no means serious, only ten soldiers being killed. Since that disturbance, however, the guards of the city had been doubled, cannon were placed in the principal streets and squares, and not more than ten of the inhabitants were suffered to assemble together in the streets. Junot's palace was well barricadoed and guarded; when he went with his suite to the opera, he took his seat in the Prince's box, on which all the Portuguese present put on their hats, and instantly left the theatre.—Not a night passed but some of the French were murdered, and, owing to the threats of the inhabitants, no attempt had been made to hoist the French flags on the forts. Junot had converted the convents into barracks, and had imposed a heavy contribution to clothe his troops, who were almost all naked. The scarcity of provisions was extreme, the blockading squadron cutting off all supplies, and the French not permitting the fishing boats to go without the bar, and each boat having on board as many French soldiers as fishermen.

From the statements in the Dutch papers, which are, in this case, better entitled to credit, the insurrection appears to have been very serious. They state, that on the evening of the 13th of December, the people assembled in the principal squares; troops were sent to restore peace, but the insurrection extended to every part of the city, and the troops were obliged to fire. Of the extent of the carnage we are not informed, for there is a manifest anxiety to conceal particulars; but the troops, it is acknowledged, were obliged to remain under arms for 48 hours, the people incessantly endeavouring to renew the disturbance. At length, after 38 of the ring-leaders were secured, the military, as it is expressed, "gained a victory." All the private letters confirm the accounts of the insurrection, and add that the French were held in the utmost detestation; but, since this affair, the Portugueze were so closely watched, and in so defenceless a state, that effectual or salutary resistance was out of the question; several of them had succeeded in escaping to the British squadron, and, to prevent others from following their example, a number of the French military had been dispersed on board the craft in the Tagus, to prevent the passage of boats down the river. Others of the French troops were stationed at various points of the coast.

According to accounts of the most recent date, the spirit of insurrection had entirely subsided, and a sullen apathy, from which no less danger may be apprehended, supplied its place. The insurrection, though unsuccessful, produced some good effects. The French abated of their insolence, and shewed a greater desire to conciliate the inhabitants. The civil government appointed by the Prince Regent remained untouched. The ancient laws continued to be administered by the ancient magistracy, and the public departments were directed by the same persons who had the controul of them when the Court emigrated.

Junot had taken up his residence at the house of an opulent Portugueze merchant, where he kept an open table, for which he obliged the merchant to pay 36 piastres daily. He had also imposed heavy contributions on all the Irish who remained in Lisbon. So irritated were the Portugueze by the presence of the French troops, and the privations which they experienced, that Junot, who had prepared a proclamation, ordering the Portuguese national troops of three provinces to deliver up their arms, deemed it dangerous to issue it, and it was suppressed. The insurgents who were condemned by the military tribunals were afterwards pardoned. Mr Bell was allowed to remain at Lisbon as agent for English prisoners.

The new decrees and orders of the French General Junot had been regularly transmitted to the Regency, and by

by them put into execution. The furniture of the British Assembly Room had been sold by Junot for L. 600 Sterling; the lower apartments were immediately afterwards directed to be converted into stables; and the upper rooms, which are very elegantly constructed and furnished, were presented to Beauharnois, who has taken up his residence there. The sum of British property, which, by virtue of the decree of the 5th December, had been entered with Mons. Legoy, did not amount to 40,000l. Sterling, and no efforts on the part of the people were attempted to be made to increase the amount. The seals had not been rased from the doors of the Offices of Customs; but this was daily expected, under the superintendance of officers, who had been charged to inquire into the nature and value of the property. Such as should be found to be in any manner connected with British subjects was to be confiscated as British property; and such as should clearly appear to belong to the subjects of Portugal was to be restored, and allowed to be sold for their benefit.

The Russian squadron had expended the greatest part of their supplies, and would, it was supposed, be obliged to put to sea to avoid starving. All British subjects were imprisoned in the English hospital, with the exception of the females, who were allowed to remain in their houses. In the midst of all this distress, not a soul was permitted to leave the country; every application for a passport had been refused.—At St Ubes all was quiet, not a Frenchman had appeared there; it required all Junot's force to keep Lisbon in check.

As to what may be ultimately the fate of Portugal, we are yet without any certain information. Some accounts say, that the Prince of Asturias is to be declared Sovereign both of Spain and Portugal, and that his father is to abdicate the throne of the former kingdom: Spain ceding to France Porto Rico and Cuba, with a free trade to her South American possessions. Other letters say, that the Queen of Etruria arrived at Madrid on the 27th of December on her way to Portugal, where she was invested with the supreme authority, as Queen, and guardian of her infant son.

KINGDOM OF ETRURIA.

This infant Kingdom (formerly the Duchy of Tuscany,) has already, by the caprice of the Ruler of the Continent, undergone another change in the person which he first placed at its head.—The following official document has been published on the subject.

FLORENCE, *Dec.* 10.

In pursuance of a convention between their Majesties the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Spain, Tuscany has been ceded to his Imperial Majesty; and yesterday evening the Queen (to whom other states are to be assigned) departed hence with a train of between 40 and 50 carriages, containing baggage and private property; after which the Etrurians were discharged from their oath of allegiance, and the Government declared to be dissolved by the following proclamation:—

"Charles Louis, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria, &c. and on the part of his Majesty, her Majesty Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen Regent of Etruria.

"Whereas his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has informed us, that, by virtue of a treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty, other States are appointed for us in exchange for the Kingdom of Etruria, ceded to the most illustrious Emperor by the aforesaid treaty; we consider our reign in Etruria as dissolved from this day, and hence discharge the Etrurian nation from every oath of allegiance towards our royal person.

"Yet we cannot separate from subjects so dearly beloved, without publicly assuring them of our entire gratitude, and of the memory which we shall at all times retain of the faithful attachment which they have displayed during the time of our government.

"Yet, if there is a thought which can diminish our affliction at such a separation, it is this, that the kingdom of Etruria—that so obedient a nation becomes subject to the happy government of a monarch who is adorned with the most heroic virtues, among which the constant care is pre-eminent with which he labours to ensure the prosperity of the people under his authority.

"MARIA LOUISA.

"*Given the 10th of Dec.* 1807."

LEG-

LEGHORN, *Dec.* 26.

All the towns and provinces of the former kingdom of Etruria have now taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor and King Napoleon. The Etrurian troops are gone into Upper Italy, and in their stead a numerous garrison is arrived here. The numerous towers along our sea-coast, which served the inhabitants as a protection against the Barbary rovers, have been in like manner occupied by the French, and put into a better state of defence. In our fort, which protects the town and the harbour, preparations have been made to receive the English with red-hot balls, whenever they may venture to attack us. Within a short time, some frigates will be set upon the stocks.

The dissolution of the Government of Etruria has occasioned much embarrassment to the merchants of Leghorn. The French had seized a large quantity of merchandise, under a pretence of its being English and Sicilian property. The merchants protested in vain—the French insisted upon selling it, and promised that the owners should be indemnified, if it were proved to be Etrurian property. It was sold for about two and a half millions of francs.—It was proved to be Etrurian property, but the Government was dissolved, and there is little probability that the merchants will ever recover a farthing.

Malta, according to the last letters, was full of people from all parts of the Mediterranean; the stoppage of trade in Turkey and the Black Sea having caused numbers to take up their abode there. Provisions were extremely dear, and lodgings scarcely to be had.

FRANCE.

Another decree has been issued by Napoleon, the object of which is to cut off all possibility of communication with England. It is dated Dec. 18th, and is to the following effect:—

"It orders, that a strict embargo should, on the 1st of January, be laid on all vessels which might be found in any of the ports of France, or any of the ports under its controul or dominion, whether such vessels belonged to any of the countries in alliance with France, or sailed under any neutral flag. All exportation is to be prohibited from the ports of France without any exemption. No merchantman shall sail from any port with goods of any description whatever."

Napoleon's ingenuity has conceived and brought forth another decree against British commerce, which was published Jan. 11. to the following effect:—

"Any one of the crew of a vessel entering a French port, who shall declare that the ship has come from England, or her colonies, or from any country occupied by English troops, or that it has been visited by any English vessel, shall receive one-third of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if his declaration shall be proved correct. Any public functionary, who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of the decrees of the 22d Nov. and 18th Dec. shall be punished as if guilty of high treason."

While such a regulation remains in force, it is not very likely that any neutral vessel will enter into a French or Dutch port; and indeed, according to a variety of concurring accounts from the French coast, all trade whatever is interdicted—an embargo is laid upon all vessels in French ports, to continue till the end of the war, and a similar measure is to be adopted in Holland and Spain. The letters from France, however, complain bitterly of the ruinous consequences which result from these measures to every part of the Continent. Napoleon, however, carries his views still farther, and his journals are filled with projects for attacking us in the East Indies, and, as they express it, "striking us to the heart." They demonstrate, to their own satisfaction at least, that a French and Russian army, with the cooperation of Persia, may easily reach the East Indies in about five months!

Notwithstanding the peace of the Continent, Napoleon has called out 80,000 men of the conscription of 1809. The motives for the measure are stated to be to carry war into England and Ireland, and deliverance to India. By another decree, Kehl, Cassel, Wesel, and Flushing, are united to France. It is obscurely hinted in the *Moniteur*, that there have been some popular commotions on the Continent—"the inevitable consequence of the war," particularly in the Duchy of Warsaw, and that the French troops had rendered essential service in quelling them. In the present privation of all

all colonial produce, the *Berlin Telegraph* and the *Moniteur* encourage the offer of rewards for those who shall point out the best mode of supplying the place of those colonial articles which are in most request. Chymists are invited to vie with each other in attempting to free the world from the tyranny of English commerce.

We have no more of Bonaparte's pacific manifestoes, and we cannot offer a better comment on those that we have received, than in announcing the arrival of another flag of truce from France, with another Austrian messenger, the bearer of peremptory orders for the immediate departure of the Austrian Ambassador from this country. The Count de Stahremberg accordingly took a reluctant leave of London on Wednesday, Feb. 3. The Secretary to the Embassy is left in England for the purpose of corresponding with his Court, so long as any communication shall be permitted.

HOLLAND.

King Louis continues to further his brother's projects. He has issued a decree against Sweden, which affords nothing more than a further proof of the slavish dependence of Holland upon France. (*See Sweden.*) He has also issued an additional order, directing the seizure and confiscation of all vessels which shall have been visited by an English ship, touched at an English port, or shall have paid duty to the English Government.

By a third decree, the Dutch ports are ordered to be shut against all vessels, whatever be their denomination; ships of war belonging to Holland or her allies, alone excepted. Other ships belonging to allies, or neutrals, which may put in through stress of weather, to have no communication with the interior, and are to put to sea the moment the weather permits. Even fishing-boats are to have a sentinel on board, to take care that the crew hold no communication with the enemy, or any other vessel. Louis attempts to render the decree palatable to the Dutch, by saying that it is only by the intervention of France that they can expect indemnity or relief. The official Gazette accompanies this decree with a declamatory address, which is not very likely to have much effect on the phlegmatic Dutch. It invites them to fit out privateers to procure provisions, "now become," it adds, "of the first necessity." It recalls to their recollection the actions of de Ruyter and Van Tromp—taunts them with the exploits of the Danes, and asks whether the Danes are to be the only ones who dare to attack the English by sea?

The distressed Dutch merchants, it is, however, stated, have ventured at all risks to petition for relief, and have exhibited a picture of the wretched situation of themselves and their dependants, that would melt any heart but that of a Corsican.

Another treaty has taken place between France and Holland, by which the cession of the Port of Flushing to France is covered by some paltry exchange of territory. It is reported that a great number of vessels have been put in requisition in Holland for a secret expedition. It is also reported, that most of the neutral vessels which were seized under the first operation of Napoleon's decree, as being laden with British merchandise, have been condemned, and their cargoes ordered to be publicly sold; but that the owners, or persons to whom they were consigned, may repurchase them, if they chuse to pay at the rate of 60 per cent. on the value of the goods imported.

From Holland also we have the following information respecting Napoleon's exertions to equip a navy:—

"At Flushing there are 12 sail of the line, of which nine were recently built at Antwerp. At Rotterdam there are five, also new. At Helvoet are three afloat; at Antwerp five on the stocks, which will be ready for service in May. These vessels are built of German oak."

On the 15th of January, the tide rose at Flushing and the neighbouring ports to such a height, as to produce the most fatal effects.

The inundation was so rapid, that it gained a great height before it was discovered, and many persons had scarcely time to remove their children from bed to places of safety; and several families are stated to have perished in their houses. In less than half an hour, the water was in many places more than

nine feet deep, and in the lower streets more than 14. In Paling street, a woman was found drowned, lying half out of bed, with her youngest child in her arms; her eldest child was also out of bed, but in consequence, no doubt, of the rapid rise of the water, they were all found lifeless. A great number of cattle and horses, standing in the stalls of the dealers, were drowned. The calamity was aggravated by a frost setting in, which rendered it necessary to fetch rain water from Middleburgh, what fresh water they had before being spoiled by the salt-water. The number of lives lost on this occasion was 29. At Antwerp also the tide rose a foot and a half higher than ever was known, and much property was destroyed.

The Flushing Gazette states that the flood there on the night between the 14th and 15th Jan. exceeded by two feet that which happened in the year 1682.

SWEDEN.

That his Swedish Majesty has been threatened with an invasion of Finland by a powerful Russian army, in the event of his refusing to join the league against England, there is now no reason to doubt;—that his religious adherence to his engagements is not to be shaken by threats or by promises, were any proofs wanting, is rendered undeniable by the Dutch decree before alluded to. Holland, as well as France, was at war with Sweden, but the measures adopted against this country had not been extended to that. So long as a hope remained that the King of Sweden could be seduced from his alliance, or his people from their allegiance, it was Napoleon's policy to temporize, to whine over the sufferings of the brave and generous "Frenchmen of the North,"—the victims of the pertinacious folly of a "Don Quixotte." Fraud and force have been exerted in vain, and private letters assure us, that the alliance between Russia and France, and the accumulation of danger and difficulty around the heroic King, have served only to exalt and animate the loyalty and affections of the Swedes. To a conviction of this we are, no doubt, to attribute the issue of the decree of the Batavian Louis, by which all the rigours of the anti-commercial system are extended to Sweden; all her diplomatic agents are ordered to quit Holland; all Swedish subjects are to be arrested, and treated as prisoners of war; all Swedish ships are to be seized, and all Swedish property sequestrated. The Swedish army at present consists of about 57,000 men. It seems to have been clearly ascertained that it was the object of the *Heroes* of Tilsit to play off Denmark and Sweden against each other, in order to induce one at least to join the northern league; but the plan was completely defeated by the timely seizure of the Danish fleet.

Every man in Sweden capable of bearing arms, between the age of 16 and 60, is to be called into service. A spirit of enthusiasm has burst through the country, and all considerations of the dangers and privations of the war, are lost in anticipations of the glory and advantages of its result, so far at least as refers to the invasion of the Russians.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded with Sweden, by which this country has agreed to furnish his Swedish Majesty with such succours as will, we trust, enable him to sustain the dignified and independent attitude he has assumed.

By this treaty, the island of Marstrand, near Gottenburg, is surrendered to the English, as a depot for the naval and military force to be employed in the Baltic; it possesses an excellent harbour, and, from its strength, is termed the Gibraltar of Sweden. It will be farther important, as commanding the entrance of the Cattegate.

The assistance which his Swedish Majesty has stated to be necessary to enable him to contend with the powerful combination which has been formed against him, consists—1st, of 16 sail of the line.—2d, 20,000 British troops, with which a corps of 15,000 select Swedish troops are to act.—3d, A subsidy of 100,000l. per month, during the continuance of the war. On these conditions, which we understand have been fully agreed to, his Swedish Majesty has engaged to unite his cause and fortune with ours, and to support them to the

the utmost of the resources of his country.

The provisioning of our army in Sweden will be attended with considerable difficulty, the country being so deficient in the necessary supplies, that much of them must necessarily go from hence.

Earthquake at Algiers.

About the middle of November, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers, and for many miles round. A number of houses were overthrown, and many others rendered uninhabitable.—During several nights following, there was a succession of slighter shocks; and, apprehensive of others more violent, all the inhabitants slept in the country every night in the open air.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of the Danish Islands.

On Sunday Feb. 7. Captain Berkeley, first Aid-de-Camp to General Bowyer, and Captain Parkinson, of the Favourite sloop, arrived in London, with dispatches from the General and Rear-Admiral Cochrane, announcing the surrender of the Danish Islands in the West Indies. The details were published on Tuesday Feb. 9. in the London Gazette Extraordinary, in substance as follows:

"Previous to the arrival of orders from England on the 15th of December, every thing was in such a state of preparation for the expedition, that the armament sailed from Barbadoes on the following day, and arrived off St Thomas's on the 21st, where it was joined by reinforcements from Antigua and Grenada. On the 22d the Governor was summoned to surrender the islands of St Thomas, St John, and their dependencies. The terms offered were immediately accepted, and the surrender took place next day. General MacLean was left as interim Governor of St Thomas's, with a garrison of 300 men of the 70th regiment, and a detachment of artillery, and the squadron proceeded to Santa Cruz, which was in like manner summoned. The Governor offered to surrender, provided that three Danish officers were allowed to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against him, which was readily permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might not be called in question. The capitulation was arranged on the morning of the 25th, and the troops landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of. By the articles of capitulation, all the public stores and public property in the islands are delivered up to his Majesty's forces, and all the private property, belonging *bona fide* to the Danish inhabitants, is secured to them, with the free exercise of their religion and laws.—The garrisons to be prisoners of war, and conveyed to Europe as soon as possible. There were 89 pieces of ordnance, of different calibres, at St Thomas's, and about 134 at Santa Cruz, besides gunpowder, cartridges, shot, shells, muskets, &c. The ships taken amounted to 89—viz. At Santa Cruz, 21 Danes. At St Thomas's, 53 Danes, 8 English, 3 Americans, 3 Hamburghers, 1 Swede."

Naval Intelligence.

On Sunday the 17th of January, a squadron of French ships escaped out of Rochefort, the English blockading divisions under Sir John Duckworth and Sir R. Strachan having been obliged to leave the French coast, on account of the violent gales that had for some days before prevailed. They are the same ships which captured the Calcutta, Capt. Woodriffe, in Sept. 1805, and consist of the Majestueux of 110 guns, the Magnanime, Lion, Suffrein, and Gemappe, of 74, the Calcutta of 54, which has been refitted, a large frigate and a corvette. Their destination is supposed to be Martinique or Guadaloupe. It appears that Sir John Duckworth and Sir Richard Strachan, who have each five sail of the line, had early intelligence of their sailing, and have gone in pursuit of the enemy by different tracks. Sir Samuel Hood is arrived in the Centaur at Portsmouth from Madeira, and brings intelligence, that the Comus frigate had been chased on the 24th Jan. by an enemy's fleet; that the Comus bore up for Madeira, and on the 27th, (the day Sir Samuel left that island) fell in with Sir John Duckworth, to whom the information was given, and who continued the chace in the route the enemy had taken.

Dreadful Storms.

On the 12th of February, another dreadful hurricane came on from the northwest, which was felt from the Humber, down the channel to the west of Ireland, and has produced most fatal effects among the shipping. Several vessels were wrecked near Margate. One, a sloop from Portsmouth, the crew, five in number, perished in sight of many persons on the beach, who could give no assistance. The brig Clyde, from Halifax, with rum, sugar, &c. also went on shore; by means of ropes thrown from the ship to the beach, the captain, his wife, and three of the crew, were saved, the rest perished; the situation of the unfortunate female was truly distressing; the mate of the ship jumped into the sea with her, when an immense wave separated them, and threw him on the shore; at the same time the lady was carried round the ship, on the other side of which she was thrown on the beach, compleatly naked. Thirteen vessels were driven ashore between Yarmouth and Lowestoffe, but most of them were expected to be got off. The Countess of Elgin cutter is also on shore at Margate. Ten vessels are said to have driven ashore in Dublin Bay; one of them was the Heroine, Barry, from Greenock for Limerick; crew and part of the cargo saved. Five fishing boats and all their crews were lost near Dunleary. A pilot-boat was lost at Drogheda, with two of her crew. Eight fishing wherries belonging to the Skerries are stated to have been lost with all their crews. The tempest split the hulk of the Prince of Wales packet, lately wrecked in Dublin Bay, which lay sunk in the sands, and 86 of the bodies which had so long remained in the vessel, mostly soldiers and their wives, were drifted on shore.

About the 10th of February also, and the three succeeding days, there fell in the midland and southern counties of England, a storm of snow, accompanied by a severe frost, both supposed to be beyond example. We have collected the following particulars, as somewhat remarkable:

In some places it was drifted to the height of 40 or 50 feet. In Huntingdonshire it lay in many places from 12 to 15 feet, and the soldiers at Yaxley were employed to cut it through. The accounts received from various parts of the country are very distressing. Many persons have lost their lives, some of whom were frozen to death, others killed by carriages upsetting. The fall of snow was particularly heavy upon the great north road. In every direction, it was found necessary to put an additional number of horses to the coaches, but in a few instances only was the difficulty thus overcome. In the vicinity of Biggleswade, the Newcastle and several other mail-coaches were completely buried in the snow, and it was only by the greatest labour and exertion that the passengers were rescued from their perilous situation. In other places the mails were taken out, and forwarded on horseback, but even this mode of conveyance was interrupted in some cases. Several horses were killed, either by falls or by excessive fatigue. The Portsmouth coach lost its way, and was nearly overturned. Two female passengers were frozen to death on the outside. The London coaches set off at the usual time from Brighton, but were all compelled to return before they had proceeded but a short distance. A child belonging to a soldier of the 51st regiment perished on one of the baggage waggons, between Brighton and Lewes. In the dreadful tempest of the 13th in the morning, a chimney fell upon the roof of a house in Chichester, and beat in a rafter, which fell on Mr Wm. Mitchell, who was sleeping in the room, by which he was instantly killed. The same storm blew down a considerable part of the Prince of Wales's wall in St James's Park, and also a large stack of chimnies in the Countess of Clare's house, in London, which forced through the roof, and upwards of a ton of bricks fell into her Ladyship's room, burying her in the ruins, from which she was taken after two hours, almost miraculously, unhurt. On the night of the 11th, a wing of the house of Mr Walpole, at Ladon, Herts, was blown down, and Mr Bellis, a servant maid, and a boy, were buried in the ruins. The former was dug out a corpse, the child died next day, and the servant was dangerously bruised. A stack of chimnies fell down in Hampstead road the same night, and killed a butcher's boy. A woman who rode on the outside of the Birmingham Balloon coach, was frozen to death.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Teinds.

THE Court of Teinds gave judgment, Feb. 3. in a cause of great importance to the Landholders and Clergy of Scotland. In consequence of two judgments pronounced by the House of Lords, one of them in the case of Kirkden, in 1784, and the other in the case of Tingwall, in 1789, it was established, that Ministers might apply to the Court of Teinds for augmentations of their stipends, although they had been previously augmented since the Union; and since the dates of these judgments, the Court, on account of the great and rapid changes which had taken place in the value of money and expense of living, granted augmentations in a number of cases, altho' the stipends had been before augmented since the Union. Towards the end of last year, the minister of Prestonkirk, in East Lothian, having brought a process of augmentation, the point agitated in the cases of Kirkden and Tingwall was revived, on the part of the Earl of Wemyss, one of the heritors; and although this stipend had only been once augmented in the course of 130 years, his Lordship contended, by way of preliminary objection, that the Court had no power to give any addition, because the former augmentation had been awarded since the Union. In order that this point might be once more fully discussed and settled, the Court appointed counsel to be heard in their presence, and then ordered memorials. Upon advising these memorials, several of the Judges delivered an opinion, 1st, That the question now revived had been decided in the House of Lords in the cases of Kirkden and Tingwall; and that as in consequence of these judgements, the Court had gone on for near 20 years augmenting stipends which required an increase, without the objection having been again stated till now, on the part of the heritors, the same ought to be considered as fixed in the law of Scotland, and that it would be productive of the most alarming consequences, were it to be altered. 2d, The same Judges delivered an opinion, That although the question were entire, the parochial Clergy were entitled to be competently provided out of the teinds, according to the circumstances of each parish, and could not be foreclosed by one augmentation since the Union; the tithes of lands having been, from the Reformation downward, acquired and transmitted under that burden. These Judges at same time were clear, that, in order the more effectually to check premature suits for re-augmentation, a period should be fixed upon by the Legislature, within which it should be declared incompetent to make renewed applications of this kind. A great majority of the Court having concurred in these opinions, judgement was pronounced accordingly, repelling the preliminary objection, and allowing the Minister of Prestonkirk to be heard on the merits of his case.

Administration of Justice in Scotland.

In our last Magazine we inserted a letter from the Lord Advocate of Scotland to the Hon. Henry Erskine; the following is Mr Erskine's reply:—

Prince's Street,

My Lord, *Jan.* 29. 1808.

Owing to my having been absent from town, your Lordship's letter of the 25th ultimo did not reach me till within a few days of the meeting of the Court, after the Christmas recess. It soon after appeared in the Courier newspaper, prefaced by a note, which I have too much respect for your Lordship to suppose either had your authority, or could meet with your approbation. I should, before now, have addressed you in reply to your letter, had I not owed it as a duty to my friends in the Faculty to learn their sentiments on the subject.

It is far from my intention to enter into any discussion of the merits of either of the bills which have been under

der the consideration of the Faculty.—We have both had opportunities of communicating to the public our respective opinions on this very important matter; for, though prevented by attending my duty in Parliament from being present at the meetings of the Faculty in February last, which you very politely regret, in terms so flattering to me, yet, from the share I took, along with several other Gentlemen who attended those meetings, in aiding the able and patriotic exertions of Lord Grenville, in preparing the bill which his Lordship submitted to the House of Lords, the bill itself, and the reasonings of those Members of the Faculty who supported it, comprised every thing I could have said had I been personally present.

Though desirous of keeping clear of any further discussion of systems of judicial reform, which are in the hands of the public, and will soon be the subject of deliberation in Parliament, yet there are some points in your Lordship's letter which, in justice to myself, to my friends, and, above all, to the Noble Lord to whose exertions the public are so deeply indebted, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

The thing that chiefly engaged my attention, on perusing your Lordship's letter, was the opinion you deliver concerning the effect of Lord Grenville's bill on the law of Scotland. After mentioning the two bills of Lord Grenville and Lord Eldon, you say—"My opinion, as an individual, is, that the first of those measures would have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, though not intended to produce that effect." This expression, my Lord, I do confess, excited my utmost surprise. That Lord Grenville's bill proposed to divide the Court of Session into Chambers, to establish a Chamber of Review, and to restore the Trial by Jury in Civil cases, "for the better Administration of Justice," as the Treaty of Union, in its letter and spirit, authorised, is an indubitable truth, and the accomplishment of this was the great object of Lord Grenville's bill; but having had a share in preparing that bill, and having since again and again deliberately perused it, I conceive myself well entitled to affirm, in opposition to your Lordship's opinion, that it left the law of Scotland, in all its parts, entire and unaltered.

In whatever *form*, therefore, in consequence of Lord Grenville's bill, the administration of Justice in Scotland should be conducted, still the *principles* of the law of Scotland would, of necessity, regulate and guide the decisions of every Chamber, of every Jury, and of the Court of Review. There could not exist any other possible rule or criterion of judgement; but since your Lordship, in your letter to me, which you have also communicated to the public, has hazarded the broad assertion that Lord Grenville's bill would, in your opinion, have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, I do, with the utmost sincerity, declare, that of any enactment in Lord Grenville's proposed bill, which would have destroyed, or tended to destroy, any principle existing in the law of Scotland, I am profoundly ignorant.

In this opinion I am the more confident, because I am supported in it by the resolutions of the House of Lords, which recognize the division of the Court of Session into chambers; the restoration of the Trial by Jury in civil cases; and the institution of a Chamber of Review. It would be a bold and unwarranted assertion to say, that the resolutions of that most Honourable House subverted or destroyed the Law of Scotland; and yet the bill afterwards introduced by Lord Grenville into Parliament, and which, you say, would destroy the Law of Scotland, was framed in precise conformity to those resolutions, and contained nothing more than the detailed means of carrying the great principles thereby recognized into effect.

I presume that your Lordship, on recollection, will scarcely be inclined to adhere to that expression, though it were possible to confine it to Lord Grenville's bill, not identified as it is with the resolutions of the House of Lords; for I observe in the minutes of the Faculty, of the 2d of March last, the following entry: "Mr Gillies moved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Grenville, for the attention which he has shewn to the administration of justice in Scotland, by introducing the present bill into Parliament.—This motion was seconded by Mr Archi-

Archibald Colquhoun, and carried unanimously."—As I cannot presume that your Lordship would second a motion of thanks to any Peer of Parliament, for introducing a bill which, whether intended or not, would terminate in the destruction of the Law of Scotland, I have the satisfaction to think, that there was a time when your Lordship, however you might differ from me as to the expediency of its enactments, did not consider them as of a tendency destructive to our law; and I am not without hopes that you may again return to the same opinion.

Your Lordship is pleased to say, that sufficient time was not given to the members of the Faculty for considering his Lordship's bill, as it was not put into their hands till the 24th of February, and the meeting was held on the 28th; and you "leave me to judge whether all the members of Faculty, not then in Edinburgh, could have had it in their power to attend; and whether there was not very little time given, even to those on the spot, necessarily much occupied with professional business at that period of the session, to peruse and consider proposed legislative enactments of such magnitude and importance." Permit me to remind your Lordship, that the resolutions of the House of Lords, in conformity with which Lord Grenville's bill was framed, had passed many months before; that they were perfectly known to every member of the Faculty as well as to the country at large; and that, at the meeting of the Faculty to which the bill was submitted, nothing was discussed or decided on but the general principles and leading features of the measure. The numerous attendance of the members of those meetings; the presence of all the counsel most deeply engaged in professional business; the full and able debates that took place, are proofs that no inconvenience was felt by the gentlemen at the bar, from the shortness of the notice. I should have the less expected such a complaint from your Lordship, when it is considered, that though (as you inform me) a requisition was, on the 25th November, made to the Dean of Faculty, to call a meeting for considering Lord Eldon's bill, it was not till the 18th of December, that the notice was given for a general meeting to be held on the 23d: Yet, notwithstanding the shortness of this notice, the members of the Faculty who attended, found themselves competent, not only to decide on Lord Eldon's bill, but to consider and give their sanction to a number of resolutions which had not previously been communicated to the Faculty at large, and which could not have been anticipated from any thing in Lord Eldon's bill, as they will be found to be contrary to several of its principles, and subversive of some of its most material enactments.

Your Lordship alleges, that notwithstanding the absence of so many members, to whom I had sent copies of my letter to you, and of others who approve of Lord Eldon's bill, a greater number of the Faculty concurred in the resolutions then adopted, than did concur in any of the resolutions which I describe, as approbatory of the material provisions of Lord Grenville's bill.—This is a proposition to which I cannot assent, and no investigation regarding it could lead to any satisfactory result: for besides that, at the last meeting, many members were present, who, not having taken any share in the deliberations on Lord Grenville's bill, cannot be held to have made any choice between the two measures, others had been admitted to the Faculty very recently, and a considerable number who joined in approving of Lord Grenville's bill, are held to have given their assent to the late resolutions; but, in doing so, it cannot be presumed that they departed from their former opinion, tho' they might be willing to adopt a measure of reform, which, though less advantageous than that which they had supported, they might prefer to the alternative of leaving the administration of justice in the Court of Session on its present footing.

Your Lordship concludes with saying, that "the resolutions adopted on the 23d are certainly adverse to several important principles of Lord Grenville's bill; but they, with equal precision, sanction those of the bill introduced by Lord Eldon, whilst, at the same time, they suggest useful information for carrying those general principles into practical effect, such as the professional experience of the members of Faculty enabled them to supply." For the reasons

sons already given, I avoid entering into the merits of Lord Eldon's bill, or these resolutions, either in the abstract, or in comparison with the bill of Lord Grenville; but I can by no means admit, that these resolutions sanction, with precision, the enactments of Lord Eldon's bill:—they, on the contrary, most materially alter its principles, (much to the better I am ready to admit) of which one resolution, "that no power or authority, of a legislative kind, ought to be delegated to the Court itself, unless carefully limited to such rules of procedure as are subordinate and technical;" and another resolution relating to the powers of the intended Commissioners, by which it is resolved, "that there are some general points which it would be expedient to fix, in the first instance, by the direct authority of the Legislature, leaving to the Commissioners only to report upon the form and manner in which they should be carried into execution," afford very striking examples. It is matter of regret, that the gentlemen who moved those resolutions, amendatory of Lord Eldon's bill, should not have seen it proper to do away the whole of those proposed enactments, which appoint a Royal Commission to make a report to his Majesty, to be laid before Parliament, suggesting improvements on the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and, particularly, regarding the extent to which the invaluable blessing of Jury Trial should be extended to that part of the united kingdoms; for I have no hesitation to say, that such a measure bears a much stronger resemblance to the proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, in the worst of times, when the Lords of the Articles prepared every proposition to be submitted to that body, than to the usages of the Legislature of Great Britain; and if, in any case, such delegation of the deliberative powers of Parliament would be more peculiarly improper, it is in the present instance, where the object in view is an alteration in the mode of administering civil justice; a question to which, above all others, the House of Lords, the supreme appellate jurisdiction from the Courts of Law in Scotland, must, by themselves, be completely competent.

Having made the above observations, which your Lordship's letter has drawn from me with reluctance, I am, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HENRY ERSKINE.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The following is the Lord Advocate's answer to the above Letter:—

George Street, 30th January, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Last night I received your letter of of 29th January, in answer to mine of the 25th of last December. It is far from my intention to enter into an epistolary discussion of the various points agitated in your letter. I conceive that both of us may be much better employed.

My opinions on the subjects alluded to in my letter of the 25th of December have been uniform and consistent. Your ingenious remarks have in nowise shaken these opinions, and were I to devote the next five weeks to studying the contents of your letter, I am convinced they would remain what they now are, and always have been. I only think it necessary farther to state, that the note with which my answer to your letter was prefaced in the London Courier, I never saw till that paper reached me in the usual manner in Edinburgh; and I cannot doubt that you and your friends feel as little hurt as I should by such an anonymous paragraph published in a newspaper.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

AR. COLQUHOUN.

The Hon. Henry Erskine of Ammondell.

ADDRESS *of the City of* EDINBURGH *to the* KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lord Provost and Council of the City of Edinburgh, beg leave to address your Majesty at this period, so interesting to your Majesty's Kingdoms, and to the whole Nations of Europe.

We are not insensible of the evils to which we are exposed, or of the dangers with which we are threatened. We cannot, and we do not wish to disguise from ourselves, that the War in which your Ma-

Majesty is engaged has been distinguished by perils hitherto unknown to the civilized world. But it can never be forgotten that this War was not undertaken from views of ambition and conquest, but for the just and necessary purpose of defending the honour of your Majesty's Crown, and the liberty and dignity of your people, against the presumptuous usurpations of a Power, whose unceasing aim, amid the variety and extent of its designs against the rights of independent nations, has been the subjugation of this happy Empire; and it is not without feelings of an honourable pride we reflect, that the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, and the efforts of your arms, have not been in vain; that by them the encroachments of the enemy have been stayed; and that Great Britain has been, and, under the blessing of Almighty God, may continue to be the refuge to which other nations may still resort for assistance and protection.

With these sentiments deeply impressed on our hearts, we have felt it a duty we owe to the community of this ancient metropolis, which we represent, humbly to express to your Majesty our firm conviction, that peace suitable to the interest and dignity of your realms is only to be attained by persevering in those measures which have given to this Country the high station she now holds among the people of the earth; and that whatever exertions or sacrifices may be required, we are willing to support, or to fall with the honour of your Majesty's Crown, the Independence of your Empire, and the Rights and Liberties of your subjects.

Signed in our name and presence, and by our appointment, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed, at Edinburgh, this 15th day of January, 1808 years.

DONALD SMITH, Provost.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC MEETING.

Town Hall, Jan. 23. 1808.

In consequence of an application made to the Lord Provost by a number of respectable Gentlemen of this city, requesting his Lordship to call a meeting of the inhabitants at large, to consider of the expediency of addressing his Majesty at this important crisis, and of expressing to him their firm determination to support, by every means in their power, the dignity of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of the British empire—a most numerous and respectable meeting of the principal Gentlemen, Merchants, and Manufacturers of this city, and neighbourhood, was held at the Town-hall this day.—The Lord Provost, upon taking the chair, shortly stated the purpose for which he had been requested to call the meeting, when Mr Milne of Crimonmogat rose, and, in an appropriate address to his Lordship and the gentlemen present, introduced the following motion, which was immediately seconded by Sir Alex. Bannerman, Bart. and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz.

RESOLVED—"That at this eventful crisis, we consider it a duty incumbent on us to address his Majesty, in order to assure him of our firm determination to support our happy constitution and government, and the true interests of the British empire.

"That although the effects of the enemy's most extraordinary measures and exertions, levelled against the trade and industry of the country, may occasion some temporary and unusual inconvenience, we are well assured that it is only by persevering in wise and vigorous measures, that we can expect to obtain a safe, honourable, and lasting peace."

Mr Milne then moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a dutiful and loyal address to the King, founded on the foregoing resolution, when the following gentlemen were named for that purpose, viz. the Lord Provost, Mr Milne, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Mr Brebner, the Rev. Dr Brown, and the Rev. Mr Sheriffs. Previous to going into the Committee, Dr Brown rose, and in a most energetic speech, of which we can only offer a faint outline, addressed the Provost and the meeting as follows:

"MY LORD PROVOST,

"It is with real pleasure that I observe so numerous and respectable an assembly of my fellow citizens on this occasion; and this pleasure is increased by perceiving that loyalty to our good and gracious King, that attachment to our country, and that spirit characteristical of Britons, by which we are all animated

nimated. The present situation of our country, is perhaps unexampled. It is a situation of peril; but it is a situation adapted to call forth those virtues which constitute real greatness and glory.—Ever since that tremendous event, the French revolution, the rulers of France have uniformly aimed at oppression and conquest; for the accomplishment of which, they have employed every form of fraud, perfidy, and violence. Nor have any Ministers whom this country has had, since the portentous event above alluded to, ever been able to remain on terms of amity with the avowed enemy of our country, whose desolating career has overrun nearly all the continent of Europe, and swept away law, religion, civilization, and humanity. Our present condition, as a people, enters, without question, into the general plan of Providence. We partake in the afflictions under which so many nations groan; and our share of the chastisement consists in the heavy public burdens under which we all suffer. But if our burdens tend to reform our manners—the end to which it is both our duty and our interest to refer them, we shall indeed receive great benefit; and, being placed under the protection of the Almighty, shall have no cause to fear all the confederated vassals of our chief enemy, nay, all the other nations of the globe combined against us.

"But we have great and splendid duties to discharge, duties which, if fulfilled with the spirit befitting our national character, and our profession of religion, will raise our country to a rank among the nations, which, great as its fame may be, it has not hitherto attained;—will place it beyond the malice and the power of its enemies—will bring it security and peace—and will enable its inhabitants to transmit to their posterity the precious inheritance received from their ancestors, not only unsullied and unimpaired, but increased, and shining with a lustre which no lapse of ages shall ever be able to tarnish. If, on the other hand, the great duties to which we are now called are violated or neglected—if we meanly shrink from the struggle—if we betray a spirit unworthy of our country, our forefathers, and ourselves, we are disgraced for ever; and the privileges, the distinctions, the glory of Britons, are sunk in a degradation, from which they can never be retrieved.

"As in the life of every individual, Sir, so, in the history of every nation, there are periods and situations in which their true character is to be evinced.—Most of the other nations of Europe have incurred disgrace and misery in this trial. We are now arrived at that crisis which is to determine whether this is also to be our fate. When Darius and Xerxes invaded the small Grecian republics, did they yield to the millions whom those despots had assembled? When Hannibal had gained the battle of Cannæ, and threatened Rome, did the Roman Senate supplicate him for peace, or even accept his terms of ransom for his prisoners? Did the Swiss, when they had to contend with the formidable power of the House of Austria, indulge in fear or despondency? Did the Dutch (how miserably altered this people,) when struggling for their liberties against the Spanish Monarchy, admit the suggestions of terror, or foolish compromise, during a war which, with a short interval, lasted eighty years? When the Spanish Armada approached the English coast, did Elizabeth and her subjects crouch in trepidation and pusillanimity? The event is known, and I need not enlarge on it. They rose in courage in proportion to the dangers that threatened them. Their patience and intrepidity kept pace with their difficulties. These they trampled under foot, and like the oak, were more firmly rooted in their ground of principle and courage by the storm that assailed them.

"Our enemy, Sir, has adopted a new species of warfare, which he thinks best suited to subdue our national character. He considers, or affects to consider, Britons as a nation of merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers, who, for the sake of gain, will submit to any indignity. This idea is completely false. The British nation comprises all the different conditions and employments of society, by which life is benefited, improved, and adorned: and how greatly do these surpass all the noxious glare, the false glory, which this tyrant assumes, and which is extended by misery and desolation, and closely connected with pillage, robbery, and slaughter! Following out this idea, however, and finding that his threats of invasion have been despised

ed by our glorious navy, by our army, our militia, and our volunteers, he has resolved to try the effect of restraints and prohibitions in regard to our trade. He compels his slaves to endure the want of their most ordinary comforts; and supposes, that if the gains of our traders and manufacturers are diminished, they will desire any peace which he may be pleased to dictate.

"I am convinced he will find that he has grossly miscalculated the British character—that this nation can bear as firmly as it can act; that he has exalted it by the means he employs in order to depress it; and that this last measure will be as vain and fruitless as every other which he has adopted for our subjugation. I trust that, by the same glorious perseverance which this nation has hitherto shewn, he will be compelled to receive terms compatible with our national security, and that our sovereign will be enabled to conclude a peace safe, honourable, and lasting.

"Let us lay aside all party spirit, which has so often been detrimental to our national interests, and act with one heart and one hand when the preservation of all is concerned. Such true patriotism, manifested in particular by our merchants, manufacturers, and traders, will, in the present crisis, produce the most happy result. It will redound to their own honour, and shew that, as they contribute to the prosperity of their country, so they can also support it in adversity or in danger, by not only sharing the common hardships without murmuring, but by cheerfully sacrificing their private interest to so good and glorious a cause, and by evincing that wisdom, which clearly perceives their interest and that of their country to be the same. Let us amend our lives, act virtuously, and place our confidence in the Almighty Ruler of the universe.

"I most cordially concur in the motion for the Address now made, which, as has been well expressed by the respectable mover, seems calculated to meet the sentiments of all who are actuated by a spirit truly British!"

He was followed by the Rev. Dr Shireffs, who addressed the meeting in a most impressive manner as follows:—

"My Lord Provost,

"As I cannot imagine that there is any difference of opinion among us on the subject we are now assembled to consider, I shall not take up much of your time in expressing my sentiments.

"I am happy to see here, on this occasion, a meeting so numerous, and on every account so highly respectable; and I have not the smallest doubt of the unfeigned loyalty and patriotism of all my fellow citizens.

"Could I allow myself to suppose that there was any person in this room, or indeed in this city, who was inclined to object to the measure proposed, I should think it my duty to use every argument in my power, to say perhaps many such things as my reverend colleague has well said, and to strain to the utmost my feeble voice, in order to convince him of his error. But this I am far from supposing to be, at present, necessary.

"We must all be sensible that the times are awful and perilous. We must all be sensible that we are placed in circumstances, which call upon us, by every principle of duty and every consideration of interest, to be of one mind, and to exert our united efforts in the support and defence of our King and Country, contending with one of the most dangerous confederacies that was ever formed against the independence of the British empire.

"At such a juncture, it is peculiarly proper that our beloved and venerable Sovereign, under the weighty and multiplied cares of Government, and the anxiety which must often press upon his royal mind, should receive all the support which the affectionate testimonies of the loyalty and attachment of his faithful people can give.

"I therefore give my most hearty concurrence to the resolution now moved and seconded."

The Committee having withdrawn for a short time, returned with a copy of an address to his Majesty, which being read to the meeting, was most cordially and unanimously agreed to, and the Lord Provost requested to transmit the same to Mr Farquhar, Member for the city, to be presented to the King. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Provost for his readiness in calling the citizens together on the occasion, and for his very proper conduct in the chair.

A singular innovation was lately attempted to be introduced in the form of the Scots Presbyterian worship, at St Andrew's church, Glasgow.—This was the use of an organ, which had been put up, with consent of the Minister and congregation, as an aid in teaching church music, on certain evenings in the week.

The following proceedings in relation to this innovation took place at the meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, on Wednesday, 7th October.

"The Presbytery took into consideration the circumstance of an organ having been used one Sunday, about six weeks ago, during divine service in one of the churches of that city; and, after deliberating at great length, a motion was made to the following purport, and seconded—"That the Presbytery are of opinion, that the use of organs in the public worship of God is contrary to the law of the land, and to the law and the constitution of our Established Church, and therefore prohibits it in all the churches and chapels within their bounds; and with respect to the conduct of the clergyman in this matter, they are satisfied with his judicial declaration, that he would not again use the organ in the public worship of God, without the authority of the Church." On the other hand, it was moved and seconded, "that in consequence of the judicial declaration above alluded to, the Presbytery should find it unnecessary to proceed further in this business, declaring, at the same time, their judgment that the introduction of an organ into public worship is inexpedient and unauthorized in our Church." The first motion was carried by a very considerable majority.

It has been waggishly observed, that the Presbytery have added one stop more to this organ than the builder intended—a *full stop*, which silences all the others.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. Barbara Malcolm, for the murder of her natural child, was executed at the west end of the Tolbooth, and her body given to the Professors of Anatomy for dissection, pursuant to her sentence. She was assisted in her devotions by the Rev. David Dickson, sen. one of the ministers of the city, and the Rev. Jas. Porteous, chaplain to the tolbooth, and appeared very penitent and resigned.—So feeble was she, that two men were obliged to support her at the place of execution.

We cannot omit taking notice of an incident which lately occurred, as nothing similar to it, we are told, is in the recollection of any person living. Owing to the heavy fall of snow in Huntingdonshire, (noticed in page 148.) the London mail, which, in the usual course, should have reached Edinburgh on Sunday morning, Feb. 14. did not arrive till Wednesday morning at two o'clock,—the mails of Monday and Tuesday arriving at the same time.

Civil Appointments.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 20.—This day his Grace Edward Venables, Lord Archbishop of York, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, Jan. 26.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Most Rev. Father in God, Dr Edward Venables Vernon, to the Archbishoprick of York; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter Samuel Goodenough, clerk, Doctor of Laws, Dean of Rochester, to be by them elected Bishop of that See.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.—The King has been pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

—To appoint Charles Oakley, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Foreign-Office, Dec. 26. 1807.—The King has appointed Lord Viscount Strangford to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty; and the Hon. Richard Hill to be Secretary of Legation to the said Court.

Carlton-House, Nov. 12.—The Prince of Wales has appointed Dr John Hunter, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to be one of his Royal Highness's Physicians Extraordinary, vice Dr William Fraser, deceased.

St James's, Nov. 28.—The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Thomas Hume, Esq. M. D. to be one of his Royal Highness's Physicians.

The

The King has presented the Rev Alexander Crosbie, to the Church of Buittle, vacant by the death of Mr Geo. Maxwell.

—To present the Rev. James Wilson to the Church of Abernyte, vacant by the death of Mr James Adamson.

—To present the Rev. David Brichan, to the church of the united parishes of Dike and Moy, vacant by the death of Mr John Dunbar.

The Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont and Clathick, Lord Advocate of Scotland, is chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

Mr Alexander Ponton, Solicitor, is appointed Procurator Fiscal for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Wm. Sprott, resigned.

Mr John Low of Hilton, writer in Stonehaven, is appointed Procurator Fiscal of the county of Kincardine, in the room of Mr John Burnet, deceased.

Mr Alexander M'Grigor, writer in Glasgow, is appointed Procurator Fiscal of the Commissariot of Glasgow, in room of Mr George Smith, deceased.

Military Appointments.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 14.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Earl of Chatham, K. G. to be Governor of the Island of Jersey, vice Marquis Townshend.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Beatson is appointed to the Government of St Helena, with the rank of Colonel, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, vice Col. Patten, deceast.

Lieut. Col. William Eden of the 84th foot, to be Quarter-Master General to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, vice Colonel Nightingale, resigned.

The Right Hon. Richard Ryder is appointed Judge Advocate General, in room of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, resigned.

Whitehall, Dec. 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Osborne Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Loraine, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the general superintendance and management of the Barrack Department.

Lieut.-General Sir David Baird is appointed Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, vice General White, deceased. Lieut. General Nichols, Colonel of the 54th regiment, vice Sir David Baird. Major General the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Colonel of the 4th West India regiment, vice General Nichols. Major-General Lord Forbes, Colonel of the 3d Garrison Battalion, vice General Maitland. Major-General Charles Craufurd, Colonel of the 2d Dragoon Guards, vice the Marquis Townshend, deceased. Major-General Cartwright, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, vice Earl Grey, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7. At Ayr, William Fullerton, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Susan Hunter, of Ayr.

—. At London, by special licence, Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale, of Cumberland Place.

13. At Feddinch, Mr William Lindesay, merchant in Leith, to Miss Boswell Lindesay, daughter of the late William Lindesay, Esq. of Feddinch.

Feb. 1. At Logiegreen, near Edinburgh, John Reid, Esq. Clarendon, Jamaica, to Martha, fourth daughter of John Phillips of Stobcross, Esq.

1. At Kelso, Mr Louis de Maria, of the Register Office, Edinburgh, to Miss Jean Watt, daughter of Mr James Watt, merchant, Kelso.

5. At Laurieston, Mr Andrew Bell Paton, to Miss Euphemia Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr John Pearson, merchant.

5 At Edinburgh, John Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir, W. S. to Miss Isabella Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. one of the Keepers of the Records of Scotland.

8. At Relugas, Thomas Lauder Dick, Esq. younger of Fountainhall, to Miss Charles Ann Cumin.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr William Wood, surgeon, to Miss Mary Oswald Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Dr Thomas Gillespie, physician in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 28. 1807. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craufuird, wife of Mr Arch. Craufuird, W. S. a daughter.

Jan. 12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Allan, wife of Mr Thos. Allan, banker, a daughter.

15. At Deal, the Lady of Capt. Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Trusty, a son.

15 At Edinburgh, Mrs Inglis, wife of Mr Wm. Inglis, W. S. a daughter.

16. At Charlton, in Kent, the Viscountess of Andover, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr H. Robertson, a daughter.

26. At Brightmoney, Mrs Falconer, wife of William Falconer, Esq. a son.

27. At Orton, near Stamford, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

28. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Patrick Miller, Esq jun. of Dalswinton, a daughter.

Feb. 4. At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a son and heir.

At London, the Lady of David Scott, Esq. a daughter.

Lately, At London, Lady Anne Johnston Hope, a still-born son.

At London, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. a son.

Feb. 5. At Craigo, Mrs Carnegy of Craigo, a son.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr James Gregory, a daughter.

16. At ditto, the Lady of Colonel John Hope, a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 12. At Carlisle, New Jersey, Mrs Ann Tweedie, widow of the late Dr Charles Nisbet, President of Dickenson College, in Carlisle, formerly minister in Montrose.

July 12. At Hampstead, John Mylne, Esq. second son of James Mylne, Esq. of Mylnefield.

Aug. 31. At Verdun, in France, aged 32 years, the Hon. Coulson Wallop, third son of the late, and brother to the present Earl of Portsmouth.

Nov. 7. At Rome, in the 67th year of her age, Angelica Kauffman, the celebrated painter.

18. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, in childbed, universally regretted, Mrs Sarah Skene, formerly of Edinburgh, and wife of the Rev. Wm. Hen. Lynch, Rector of St John's, and Chaplain to the Honourable the House of Assembly.

25. At St John's, Antigua, Major General C. Archer, 1st Foot Guards, commanding the forces there.

28. At Dawlish, Devonshire, Jas. Mylne, Esq. of Mylnefield, in Perthshire, and Collector of the Customs at Dundee.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Cumming, widow of Mr W. Reid, writer, Edinburgh.

Dec. 5. At Leith, John Nimmo, Esq.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Smith, widow of the late Colonel Smith, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery in Scotland.

13. At Dundee, William Yeaman, Esq. of Balbeuchly.

16. At Kelso, Thomas Barstow, Esq. King's Falconer for Scotland.

General John Leland, M. P. for Stamford, and Colonel of the 64th regt. of foot.

At London, Vice Admiral Sir John Pakenham, of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, aged 64.

Jan. 3. At Southall, Robert Donald, Esq.

3. At Lerwick, Mrs Catherine Innes, wife of Mr John Morrison, merchant there.

4. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Pollock, manufacturer in Anderston.

5. At Exeter, Mrs Mary Finlay, wife of Mr James Dennistoun, merchant, Glasgow.

—. At Glasgow, Eliza, eldest daughter of J. M'Inroy, Esq. merchant.

5. At Idsworth Park, Hants, Jervois Clarke Jervois, Esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight.

6. At Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, aged 60, Mrs Helen Dalrymple, wife of John Carnegie of Kingslaw, late merchant in Leith.

7. At ditto, John Cunningham, Esq. son of the late Major John Cunningham, of Boganngreen.

7. At Sourhope, Tweedale, Mr William Pringle, an eminent stock farmer.

7. At his house at Laurieston, aged 82, Mr Adam Keir, formerly baker in Edinr.

8. At Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Henry Duncan, eldest son of Alexander Duncan, Esq. clerk to the signet.

8. At London, the Hon. Miss Sophia Ann Walpole, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Walpole.

8. At Wigtoun, Mrs M'Taggart, relict of the deceased Mr John M'Taggart, late in Drummoral.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 66, Mrs Lilias Leslie, relict of Captain John Leslie, late of his Majesty's 19th regiment.

9. At Croydon Grove, Mrs Walker, wife of Mr Walker, of London, banker.

9. At Kelso, the Rev. James Hogg, minister of the Associate congregation there.

9. At Letham, Henry Beck Hepburn, youngest son of John Buchan Hepburn, Esq. of Letham.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Cliesh.

9. At Falkirk, at an advanced age, Mrs Jean Glasgow, relict of the late Mr John Renny, writer in Falkirk.

9. At Linktown of Kirkcaldy, in the 43d year of his ministry, the Rev. James Kirkaldie, much and justly regretted.

10. At Broomlands, Robert Haldane, eldest son of James Haldane, Esq.

10. At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Brown, wife of the late Dr Robert Brown, formerly minister of the English church, and his Britannic Majesty's agent at Utrecht.

11. At Moffat, Mrs Birnie, widow of Alexander Birnie, of Broomhill, Esq.

11. At Strathendry, Miss Charles Ann Douglas, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas.

11. At Edinburgh, Helenora Alexander, fourth daughter of Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballamyle.

13. At her house in Portland Place, London, the Hon. Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation. This Lady, once so celebrated for her beauty, and, during the whole course of her life, by the numerous virtues that adorned it, was descended from the noble house of Glencairn, being the only surviving daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Cunningham of Livingstone and Milncraig, by Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and grand-daughter of George

George Earl of Aberdeen. Early in life she was married to the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, son of the famous John Earl of Bute, and brother of the present Marquis of Bute, by whom she has left issue, one son and two daughters; James Stuart Wortley, who married Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter of the Earl of Erne; Miss Wortley; Louisa, who married Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, and nephew to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Jan. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Taylor, of the Scots Episcopal Church at Laurencekirk and Montrose, and relict of Mr John Sangster, factor for the Earl of Galloway and Lord Dundas in the Orkneys.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Wilson, wife of William Wilson, Esq. of Whitfield.

15. At Edinburgh, Miss Handasyde, daughter of Mr Nathaniel Handasyde, late of Wooller.

15. At Glasgow, aged 21, Mrs Elizabeth Beugo, wife of Mr James Hardie, jun. merchant.

16. At Leith, Mr John Kelly, solicitor at law.

17. At London, aged 24, Lord Trafalgar, only son of Earl Nelson, of a typhous fever.

—. At Bath, Philip Cosby, Esq. Admiral of the Red Squadron.

17. At Bath, Mrs Jane Turner, relict of the late Thomas Cogan, Esq. formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company at Bombay.

18. At Liverpool, John Keay, Esq. late merchant there.

19. At Balgavies, Mrs Margaret Strachan, widow of the late Walter Gray, Esq. of Carse.

19. At Saxham cottage, William Dawson, Esq. aged 81.

20. At his seat in Cheshire, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, in Ireland.

20. At Ayr, Mr Robert Milne, writer.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr William Johnston, merchant, North Bridge Street.

20. At Macduff, Mrs Wilson, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister at Gamrie.

—. At the house of the Hon. A. Duff, Aberdeen, Anne Frances, daughter of Major Tayler.

21. At Abercorn Manse, Alexander, the infant son of the Rev. Dr Meiklejohn.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Riddell, relict of James Goldie, Esq. of Stenhouse.

21. At Stirling, Dr Abraham Gordon.

21. At Edinburgh, aged 36, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton, accountant in Edinburgh.

23. At New Cumnock, Bailie William Farquhar, aged 73.

24. At Kirkwall, Mr William Manson, Comptroller of the Customs there.

24. At London, Hector Daniel MacCleish, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford.

—. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Thomas Spens, physician.

25. At London, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lord Selsea, Master of the Robes to the King.

25. At Haddington, Mr Alexander Jamieson, portrait painter, much regretted.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 17, Miss Helen Brown, eldest daughter of Mr R. Brown, writer to the signet.

27. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Cowan, surgeon there.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr James Finlayson, Professor of Logic in the University, and one of the Ministers of the city of Edinburgh, much and justly regretted.

28. At London, aged 78, Archibald Keir, Esq. formerly of Edinburgh.

28. At Dumfries, in the 22d year of his age, Mr Robert M'Michael.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Ramsay, in the 81st year of her age.

29. At London, in the 47th year of his age, Viscount Gage.

29. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Walker, second daughter of Alexander Walker, Esq.

29. At Stirling, Miss Janet Graham, daughter of the late Robert Graham, Esq. of Shanochill.

30. At Achaivelling, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Springfield, aged 88.

.... At Glasgow, Mrs Henrietta Brown, wife of Mr Alexander M'Blair, merchant.

30. At Rozelle, Ayrshire, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Craufurd and Lindsay, aged 50, the Right Hon. Geo. Lindsay Craufurd, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife, Colonel of the Fifeshire Militia, and a Major General in the army.

31. At Holmfauldhead, Mrs Jane Robertson, wife of George Rowan, Esq.

Lately, Mrs Hutchison, wife of the Rev. Dr Hutchison, one of the ministers of Hamilton.

Lately, Charles Duncan, Esq. of Chesterfield county, Virginia.

At Hammersmith, Dr Flower, physician.

At an obscure lodging in Ratcliff Highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr William Henry Hall, a distinguished astronomer, compiler of the Encyclopedia that bears his name, and several other literary works.

At

At Hampton Road, Mr Robert Freebairn, a celebrated landscape painter.

Feb. 1. At London, in the 46th year of her age, the Countess of Euston.

1. At Edinburgh, very much regretted, Mr Patrick Maxton, Banker, partner in the House of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co.

4. At Bath, aged 49, John Irving, Esq. late Lieut Colonel of the First West India Regiment.

6. At Inverness, Mr Hugh Chisholm, merchant there, aged 83 years.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gordon, sen. of Carleton.

7. At Dumfries, Thomas Maxwell, Esq. of Drumpark, aged 88.

8. At manse of Torthorwald, the Rev. James M'Millan, of Fourmerkland, minister of the gospel at Torthorwald, in the 72d year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

9. At Glasgow, Mr Daniel M'Arthur, preacher of the gospel, and one of the masters of the public grammar school there.

10. At ditto, Mrs Margaret Pollock, wife of Mr John M'Allan, merchant there.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Hood, relict of the late Dr William Laing, physician in Edinburgh.

10. At ditto, Mr Adam Matheson, of the Customhouse, Edinburgh.

At Lanark, John Wilson, Esq. town-clerk of Lanark. He succeeded his father in 1772, and was the fourth of the name and family, in a lineal descent, who held the office, the duties of which he discharged with much credit to himself; his death is therefore much regretted.

12. At Bath, aged 50, Viscount Falmouth.

13. At Gordon's Hotel, London, Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, of a violent attack upon his lungs.

13. At Edinburgh, Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr Alexander Grant, writer, Edinburgh.

13. At Glenae House, Dumfries-shire, Robert Dalzell, Esq. advocate.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Wallace, wife of Mr William Cadell, wine merchant, Edinburgh.

13. At Leith, Mr John Donaldson, Intendant of Police, aged 60.

13. At Dundee Barracks, Lachlan Campbell, youngest son of James Campbell, Esq. Paymaster 2d battalion 72d regt. of foot.

14. At Inverness, Barbara MacIntosh, daughter of the late Mr William MacIntosh of Holm, and spouse of Bailie Macpherson of that place.

15. At Kelso, the Rev. Thomas Elliot, late minister of the gospel at Cavers.

16. At Coldstream, George Davidson, Esq. of Hoselaw.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Feb. 5.	228½	2¾ pr.	63½ ⅜
12.	——	— —	63½ ⅜
19	233	— —	63½ ⅜ ⅝
26.	231	— —	63⅜ ⅞

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

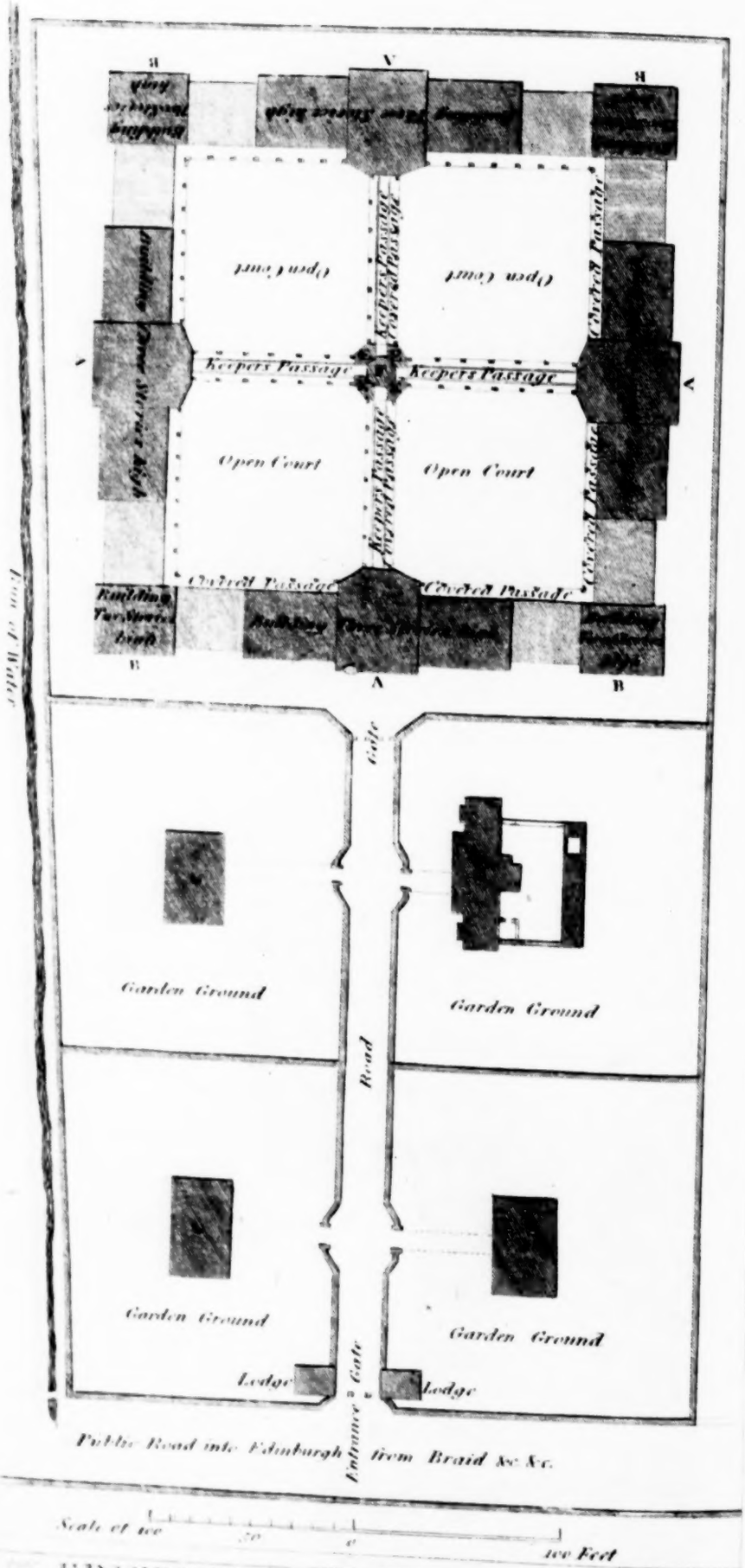
1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Feb. 1.	60 70	38 44	30 34	56 64
8.	60 72	38 45	32 38	54 62
15.	60 72	37 46	28 36	54 62
22	60 72	37 46	28 36	54 62

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Feb 5.	35 0	31 0	29 0	30 0
12.	35 0	31 6	29 0	32 0
19.	35 0	33 0	29 0	32 0
26.	36 0	34 0	31 0	36 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Pease.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Feb. 2.	240	22 21½	60	18 15
9.	240	22 21½	31	18 15
16.	280	22 21½	42	18 15
23.	260	22 21½	50	18 15

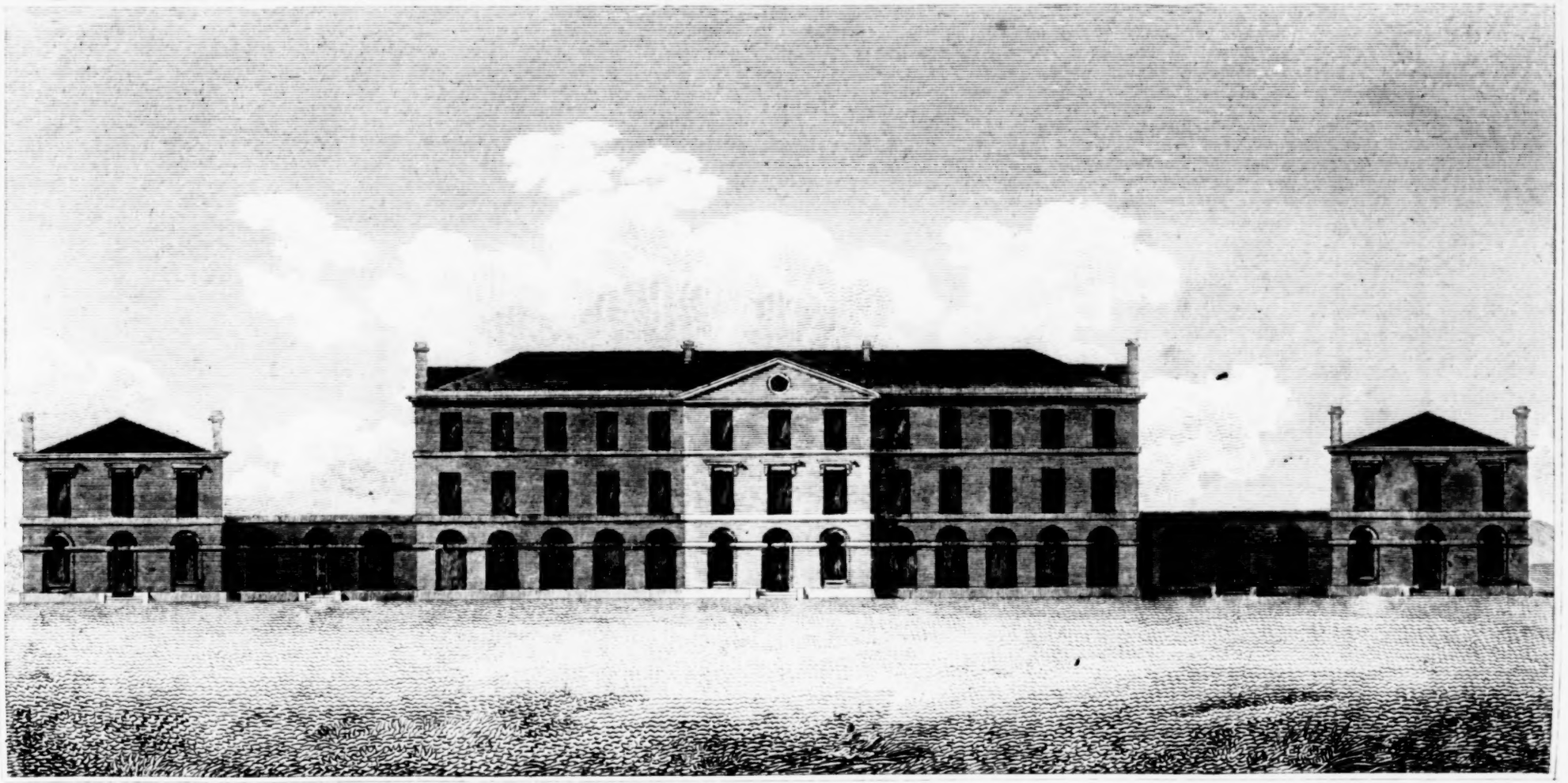


EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENERAL PLAN of the GROUND shewing the situation of the PROPOSED BUILDINGS.

Pub.d by A. Constable & Co. 1st April 1806

EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.



SKETCH SHEWING THE RANGE OF BUILDINGS WHICH FORM ONE SIDE OF THE SQUARE.